HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Mode. W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 85— BOMBAY MONDAY APRIL 11 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
16 Apr.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 „	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 „	DELTA ..	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,933
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA‡ ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLLIA ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20 847
27	CHINA ..		7,952

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441
7th July	DUNANA ..	8 427
21st July	MERKARA ...	8,285

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
29th April	NALDERA ..	For Australia.
7th June	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
11thApr.	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.
13th „	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th „	KAROA	..	East & South Africa
15th „	VARSOVA	..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moji Maru ..	3757	24 „	8 April.
Sado Maru ..	5898	31 „	14 „
Akita Maru ..	3817	7 April	16 „
Genoa Maru ..	6785	14 „	20 „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Modern India's Products

FOR THE BUILDING OF MODERN INDIA

Equal if not better than the Best known IMPORTED Makes—

for all your building requirements insist on KATNI PRODUCTS

KATNI
'CASTLE' BRAND
Portland Cement
PRODUCES
CONCRETE
That is
HARD, DUSTLESS, WATERPROOF, WEAR-RESISTING
—:o:—
GUARANTEED Above British Standard Specification
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
have a reputation Second to none in India, for Quality and Serviceability.
SPECIALISED FIREBRICKS
for
OIL-FIRED LOCO, ENGINES, CUPOLAS, FURNACES OF ALL DESCRIPTION, FORGES Etc.,
Deliveries from Stock!

KATNI
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS
REFRACTORY GOODS
OF ALL DESCRIPTION
from the
FINEST PROCURABLE CLAY.
—:o:—
STOCKS AVAILABLE at BOMBAY.

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. Ld.
Agents: C. MACDONALD & Co., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20418.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to —

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A Competent CARDER-SPINNER, pay upto Rs. 700. Apply with testimonials and lowest terms to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL AND CO., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R173

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A fully qualified English (LADY) DOCTOR. Pay from Rs. 500/, rising annually, to Rs. 800/ per mensem in addition to a free furnished house and the free use of a conveyance. Apply with particulars to Box 1948 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28398

WANTED—Fellows to do research in philosophy. Only those who have passed M. A. need apply. Knowledge of Sanskrit necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Applications to reach the undersigned before 24th May. G. R. MALKANI, Indian Institute of Philsophy. Amalner, East Khandesh.
A R171

WANTED—CANDIDATES for SUBORDINATE ENGINEER and OVERSEER CLASSES, Session July 1927. For free prospectus Apply to MANAGER, HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, Lucknow.
A R159

WANTED—An Experienced GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, knowing Guzarathi accounts. Pay upto Rs. 80/ security Rs. 2,000/ required. Attendance 7 to 10 and 1 to 6 (B. T.) Apply with testimonial to SECRETARY, Bombay Pinjrapole.
A R166.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs 50/- Pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, 2911, SARANGPUR, AHMEDABAD.
A R172

WANTED—Gujerati B. Com. or UNDERGRADUATE with a thorough knowledge of Gujerati Accounts. Those having experience of building construction work will be preferred. Apply in own hand writing in English and Gujerati with copies of testimonials, and minimum pay required to Box No. 1951 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R174

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of "Mahomed Building," for Office and residence, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Haji Mahomed Abba & Co., Jackria Musjid.
C R167

TO BE LET—Double ROOMS, and SHOPS opp: Vile Parle Station. Also 1st floor of house No. 9-11 and Motor Garage at Bhaijivan Lane, Thakordwar, Bombay. Inquire there P. J. JAI.
C R156

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—2 DIXI LORRIES, 16/20 H. P., carrying capacity 3 tons, recently fitted with new solid tyres, mileage only 3500. Rs. 1,500/- each for quick sale. Apply Box No. 1949, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
JA E28408

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

HOW TO LOVE, Matrimony, Girlhood, Manhood Womanhood. Price 2-8-0 each. List free. Apply VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R163

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—A SECONDHAND LANCASHIRE BOILER in good working condition, no patches, heating surface 1,000 sq. ft. Pressure 100-120 lbs., apply giving full particulars to Box 1950 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
M 28416

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3679

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BEST DARJEELING TEA, publicity sample packet of 1 lb. at Rs. 1/4 Paradise Tea Co., near Excelsior Cinema.
T R161

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 18th instant, those days being Public Holidays (EASTER), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th April, 1927.
28401

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

EASTER HOLIDAYS RETURN.
JOURNEY CONCESSION TICKETS.

DURING the ensuing Easter Holidays the following return journey concession tickets will be issued to passengers over the G. I. P. Railway travelling distances of over 100 miles from the 8th to the 18th April 1927 and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to midnight of the 29th April, 1927.

CLASSES.

First, Second—at a fare and one third.

Intermediate—at a fare and a half.

Third Mail and Ordinary—at a fare and a half between Victoria Terminus (Bombay), Byculla, Dadar, Kurla, Thana and Kalyan and the following stations :—

Talegaon.	Burhanpur.
Kirkee.	Khandwa.
Poona.	Chalisgaon.
Kurduwadi.	Jalgaon.
Sholapur.	Akola.
Devlali.	Khamgaon
Nasik Road.	Dhulia.
Manmad.	Malkapur.
Bhusawal.	Amraoti.
Nagpur.	Ahmednagar.

No refund can be claimed on tickets purchased but unused or lost.

Detailed information can be had from the Information Bureau, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay or at station Booking Offices.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1927.
28363

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 21st April, 1927, for the supply of medicines and medical appliances, etc., to the different Municipal Departments, alternately for one and three years commencing from 1/6/1927.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of medicines and medical appliances" and be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required in connection with the contract.

Tenderers are requested to show the Tariff rates in vogue with reference to each item. Name of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th April, 1927.
28415

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8-0 Rupees Thirty-Seven and annas eight only per Share of "A" Capital and the Fifth Dividend "Pro-rata" of Rs. 6/ Rupees Six per Share of "B" Capital will be paid on and after 20th April, 1927.

By order of the Board
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, April 9.
28418

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE BOARD of the V. J. Technical Institute, Bombay, is anxious to prepare a list of successes gained and positions held by passed students and request them to communicate with the undersigned furnishing detailed information. Name, Position held and how long, Salary—immediately.

All employers of passed students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are also requested to co-operate with the authorities of the Institute in this connection.

A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
28419

FOR SALE.

1. P. Orr and Son's Six 14" DUMPY LEVELS, complete with spare parts in working order with tripod stand.
2. P. Orr and Son's Ten SOP-WOOD LEVELLING STAVES, 14" in length, slightly used.
3. Six STEEL CHAINS, 100" long, slightly used with arrows.

Inquire about prices from

STATE ENGINEER,
Rajkot.
28391

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, BELLARY.

O. S. No. 829/26.

HUNDEKAR KASIM SAIB ... Plaintiff.
and
KAMARUDDIN JOSHI & CO. by its partners (1) KAMARUDDIN, (2) NARAYAN SRIDHAR JOSHI ...Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that plaintiff has filed the above suit for the recovery of Rs. 230-0-0 and costs from the defendants and the same is posted to 3-6-27 for hearing. If the defendants do not appear on that day in person or by a Pleader, they will be declared ex-parte.

K. T. SRINIVASA ACHAR, B.A., LL.B.
Pleader for Plaintiff.
28414

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Round Pearls.
Suit No. 2112 of 1925.
(Sushila vs. Motichand Tullockchand and another.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for Mr. Lallubhai Shivchand, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Judge's order made in the above suit on the 31st March, 1927 Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 12th inst. sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms at Apollo Street, Fort

5 bunches 70 strings 3628 pearls.
9 bunches 83 strings 2417 pearls.
4 bunches 26 strings 722 pearls.
1 necklace of 123 pearls.
2 bunches 19 strings 282 pearls.
4 bunches 33 strings 532 pearls.
3 bunches 22 strings 524 pearls.
2 bunches 25 strings 507 pearls.
6 bunches 52 strings 1254 pearls.

Also one parcel of drilled round loose pearls, 3 Nimru pearls, one sujni pearl, etc. etc.

The property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Starring Aileen Pringle.—PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME : 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
Special Change of Programme on Friday 15th
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

WAKE UP! 'LADIES AND GENTLEMEN' YOUR DUTY
To Get Pardon to Mr. KHARAG-BAHADUR, the Nepalee Hero
FOR THE SAKE OF THE
"WOMEN'S HONOR IN THE JAWS OF BLOODY TYRANTS"
A NEAR SIMILARITY PRODUCTION BY
Shri Sharadha Films Co.
SECOND WEEK! CONTINUED OWING TO POPULARITY
AT THE ALTAR of BLIND PASSION
OR THE
LOYAL MAID and her NOBLE SACRIFICE
TO BE SCREENED FOR ANOTHER WEEK AT
KRISHNA CINEMA,
DUBASH THEATRE, NEW CHARNI ROAD.
RATES AS USUAL & TIME :—4-30, 6-45, 9 & 11-30 P.M. DAILY.
EXTRA SHOWS AT 2-0 P.M. ON SAT: SUN: & HOLIDAYS.

Rang Devata Raghuvir Saokar
COMING! SHORTLY COMING!!
RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ
Will open their Grand mixed, Marathi, Hindi-Urdu Programme with rich Costume and Fine Sceneries during the Easter Holidays
AT THE
RIPPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
FOUR MATINEES ON FOUR DAYS AT 3-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, 15 TH APRIL.
SANSHAYA-KALLOL
(Hindi-Urdu)
SATURDAY, 16 TH APRIL.
SUNHERI MACHHALI
SUNDAY, 17 TH APRIL
MIRAKE PRABHU
(MARATHI)
MONDAY 18 TH APRIL.
SANSHAYA-KALLOL

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 117 BALES DHOLLERA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co.will sell by phblic auction on WEDNESDAY the 13th April 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton.

117 Bales Dhollera Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CARPETS, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, ENAMELLED-WARE, NICKELLED CIGARETTE CASES, WHITE ACETATE OF LEAD, INSOLVENTS' "ESSEX" MOTOR CAR, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 11th April, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door Almirahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, TWO BIG BATH TUBS, CARPETS, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents :—

(1) Re: Estate of Vasonji Mulji (Insolvent).—

One "ESSEX" Motor Car No. Z7480.

(2) Re: Estate of the insolvent Annpurnabai wife of Keshav Wasudeo :—

One lot bidis, tobacco, candle sticks, match-boxes, etc.

By the order of the offices concerned :—

1 Case contg. 60 doz. nickelled cigarette cases.

3 cases of enamelled ware (Beaded Ewers), viz. 16, 17 and 19 cm.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. :—

A big lot of shirtings, jaconets etc., etc.

By the order of the Insurance Co. concerned :—

25 Kegs of white acetate of lead.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 10.

Despite easier London quotation our market to-day ruled steady on local operators covering. Prices were quoted as under:—

Ready Silver	59	13	0
Chaitra Delivery	59	13	0
Vaishakh Delivery	59	11	0

SILVER

Bombay, April 9.

Yesterday London Market declined 5/16d. for Spot and 1/4 for forward on selling by India and China. Speculators were the only buyers. Our market opened easy to-day and declined to 59.2 on selling by local operators on weaker Shanghai Exchange. At the decline there was heavy short covering and prices recovered. As anticipated prices have declined while we believe still in lower prices, we do not recommend to follow the decline and suggest to cover short sales and buy moderately in moments of depressions. We quote:—

Ready Silver	59	9	0
Chaitra delivery	59	9	0
Vaishakh delivery	59	7	0

GOLD

Bombay, April 9.

The Gold Market is steady and prices are quoted as under:—

Ready Bar	21	7	0
Chaitra	21	8	0
Vaishakh	21	9	0
Sovereign Ready	13	9	0
Sovereign Forward	13	9	3
National Bank	21	11	3
Chartered Bank	21	10	3
Central Bank	21	9	9

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 9.

R .C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135 1/2.
Bank's buyin 60 D/st T T Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London New York Dol. 4.85 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.25.
London—Brusels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 100.65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.49.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, April 9.

3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent
1 month 6 per cent.
3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York April 8.

	Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S. Ports	132,000
Exports to Great Britain	46,000
Exports to France and Continent	116,000
Exports to Japan	54,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	2,284,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	922,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, April 8.

	Bales.
Total Cotton, Actual Export	8,000
Total Cotton, Forwarded to Consumers.	72,000
Total Cotton, Imports	56,000
Total Cotton, Stocks	1,492,000
Actual Week's Sales	27,430

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 9.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:

Buyers	1 8
Sellers	1|8-1|8

Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—

Buyers	1|7-7|8
Sellers	1|8

LONDON METALS.

London, April 8.

Copper, English best selected	£60
Copper Braziers,	£71
Yellow Metal,	£65-1-2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand,	£26-1-8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£15-1-8
Tin English Ingots	£304-1-2

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.49
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.14-1|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	27.44
T.T. Milan on London	100.87
T.T. Berne on London	25.25
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April, 8.

Demand Bills ... £485.31

PRODUCE MARKET.

Bombay, April 9.

The Linseed Market opened to-day for May delivery at Rs. 10/12/3 and September delivery at Rs. 11/2/3 and closed quiet at Rs. 10/12 and Rs. "/2 There was small selling by local operators. The undertone is steady.

There was not much business for wheat and prices declined in the absence of buying orders. Opened May at 7/9/9 and closed at 7/9/6 while September ruled easy on jobbers selling which closed at Rs. 7/11/6 after declining half an anna from the opening price. The undertone is fairly steady and no big movement is indicated.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	Rs.
Wheat Har,	4-8-3
Wheat Bhadou,	4-10-0
Wheat Asuj,	4-11-0
Gram Jeth,	3-9-6
Gram Har,	3-10-0
Rape Seeds Bisakh,	7-5-0
Rape Seeds Bhadou,	7-14-0
Rape Seeds Jeth,	7-9-0
Cotton Seeds Bisakh,	3-14-0
Cotton Seeds Jeth,	3-15-6
Cotton Seeds Bhadou,	4-2-9
Barley Jeth	3-2-0

Ready.

Wheat,	Gram,	Rape Seeds,	cotton Seeds.
4/12	3/12	7/2	3/14
		Barley,	Gram New
		3/1/6	3/15
5/4	4/1	7/3	

Market arrival:—Gram, Rape Seeds. 2/00 mds. 600 mds.
Market Condition:—Steady.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	14.13
July	14.34
October	14.59
December	14.77
January	14.81
Middling Spot	14.45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 9.

May	14.20
July	14.37
Middling Spot	14.21

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 9.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	27,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 9.

Demand Bills ... 485.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

	Closing.
April	7.43
May	7.52
June	7.57
July	7.65
August	7.68
September	7.73
October	7.77
November	7.79
December	7.82
January	7.84
February	7.86
March	7.91
April	7.93
Middling Spot	7.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 9.

	To-day's Sales Bales.
Salse at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde Good	5.85
Scinde Fully Good	6.05
Scinde Fine	6.25
Bengal Good	5.95
Bengal Fully Good	6.15
Bengal Fine	6.35
Oomra Good	6.35
Oomra Fully Good	6.60
Oomra Fine	6.85
Broach Good	6.35
Broach Fully Good	6.65
Broach Fine	6.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 9.

	Closing.
April	13.11
May	13.18
June	13.21
July	13.25
August	13.27
September	13.36
October	13.38
November	13.47
December	13.52
January	13.50
February	13.50
March	13.57
April	13.57
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.65

BANK BILLS.

London, April 9.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 9/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N. Y.:—Improved on Trade Enquiry. Futures 8 to 10 Points Higher. Spot Advanced 5 points to 14.45c.

LOCAL:—Opened Higher on better New York—Declined on Continued Heavy Liquidation—Closed weak.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York: May highest 14.14 (2-32 p.m.) lowest 14.06 (at the obening).

Liverpool: More trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:

"Further rain in the West unfavourable."

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices gradually improved on trade enquiry. There was less pressure for sale and futures closed at an advance of 8 points for near months and 10 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton improved 5 points to 14.45c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 9 to 10 points better and spot were raised by 10 points to 14.21c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened easy at a decline of 6 to 7 points and prices improved on more trade fixing call sales. The close was steady unchanged to 1 point higher.

Egyptian cotton market ruled steady and closed 1 to 2 points higher. Empire cotton ruled steady with an improved enquiry and closed 4 points better.

There is no change in the general situation and we do not wish to add anything to the raw cotton situation published on the 9th instant.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 9.

Responding to a rise of 8 points in New York futures, the local Cotton Market opened steady with Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 281/8. There was total absence of support and prices declined to 281 where a slight covering sustained the market with a nominal improvement in prices. However prices again dropped to 278 on reappearance of selling orders. There was a sharp recovery of two rupees on covering but gain at the advance heavy unlocatingly bulls, caused a break in prices and the market closed at 3 p.m. at the lowest of the day with a weak undertone. The special feature of to-day's trading was that a large line of long contracts were unloaded which were absorbed by short covering and straddle reversing. Among the sellers were reported Messrs. Anandilal Hemraj, Indian Cotton Patel, Dreannan, Kilachand, Soniram Joharmal and Gosho, while buyers included Messrs. Baboo Gangadas, Chunilal Bhaichand and Drennan—Sewri Market was entirely closed to-day:—

	Broach			
Apl/May	282/8	282/8	277/8	277/8
Jan/Apl	287	287	283/4	283/4
Oomra				
May	274	274	271	271
July	275	275	272	272
Bengal				
May	262	262	259	259

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, April 9

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
April	187.30—0.20
July	194.70—0.60
October	197.90—1.30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

Wheat	9,872	cwts.
Linseed	14,554	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustarseeds	1,218	,,
Gingellyseeds	637	,,
Poppyseed	125	,,
Groundnuts	101	,,
Castorseed	2,437	,,
Rice	7,615	,,
Myrabollams	5,665	,,
Cottonseed	2,047	,,
Mowraseed	62	,,
Gram	2,576	,,
Joowar	617	,,
Barley	396	,,
Bajree	2,480	,,
Coal	1,353	tons.

KEROSENE BAZAR RATES

(The Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., Bombay.)

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs. as. p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins	9 10 0
"Firefly" Test per case of 2 tins.	9 4 0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins	7 12 6
"Chukker" Test per case 2 tins	7 10 6
"Chukker" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	6 6 6
"Victoria" Test per 2 tins	6 4 6
"Victoria" Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls.	5 0 6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 8.

Charteres Bank of I. A. & C.	£18-1/2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£106-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-7/8
National Bank	£47-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-1/8
Conversion Loan	£75
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£59 1/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	£68-1/4
Consols	£54-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£91-1/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 9.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26
Forward	25-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 9.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4|4|11.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 9.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
April|May shipment offered 49|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
April|May shipment offered 50|3.
Wheat Australian:—
April|May shipment offered 52|3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
April|May shipment buyers 52|3.
May|June shipment buyers 51|3.

LOANS.

London, April 9.

Interest Day to Lay Loans 3-5|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, April 9th.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		3,05,676	2,85,113
Central India ..	563	2,62,068	3,35,699
Barsi and Nagar	15	1,82,471	1,89,447
Hyderabad-Gaorani	383	64,205	68,178
Berar	601	5,28,855	4,40,982
Central Provinces	329	2,15,904	2,26,643
Total Oomras..	1,891	15,59,179	15,46,062
Dholera	239	1,14,939	1,89,520
N.W. Provinces ..		53,857	1,27,061
Rajputana ..	411	41,298	87,934
Sind-Punjab ..	52	1,08,334	2,46,432
Broach	4,728	99,003	2,94,592
Coompta & Dharwar	565	52,962	41,142
Westerns-Northerns	282	23,081	26,018
Cocoanada ..		399	1,476
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	788	7,410	8,415
Persian		3,401	2,367
American.. ..	12	962 1,40,608	1,310
Egyptian and African	179	33,341	43,922
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		468
Total	22,097	22,33,863	26,16,719

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th Aprfl.

In full pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,034	2,19,988	3,83,111
Japan & China	1,200	11,32,620	12,42,793
Coast Ports		11,855	19,691
Up-country by Rail		73,567	56,715
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,764	50,014
Total	3,234	14,50,794	17,52,324

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 9th

		Ready Mill Terms New	
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	275
,,	Fine	,,	267
,,	F.G.	,,	252/60
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	265
,,	F.G.	,,	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	290/92
Nagpur		,,	290/92
Veotmal		,,	280/85
Arvi		,,	280/85
Amraoti		,,	275/78
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	275/78
Mulkapur	,,	,,	272/75
Khandesh	,,	,,	272/73
Muthia	Fine	,,	270/72
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	295
Purna	Average	,,	275/78
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	275/78
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	285/90
Burwah Sanavad		,,	280/82
Broach	Fine M.G.	,,	295/99 292/5
Westerns	Good	300/5	May/June+17
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. ..	320	
Compta	F. G. M. G.	325	Ap+34 May+30/1
Dholera			Ap/May+10/1
Kadi/Viramgam			Ap/May+15

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, April 9.

The Stock Exchange was close to-day for settlement purposes.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay, April, 9th.

	JUTE.		
Albion ..	592	Howrah ..	50/8
Alliance ..	663	India ..	
Alexandra ..		Kamarhatty	740
Anglo-India	463	Kankanarrah	560
Auckland ..	320	Kelvin ..	935
Barnagore ..	247	Khardah ..	540
Bally ..	290	Kinnion ..	1188
Birla ..	13/14	Lansdowne	326
Belvedere ..	670	Lawrence ..	730
Budge-Budge	607	Lothian ..	563
Caledonian	728	Naihati ..	600
Chapdani ..	189	National	36/2
Clive ..	44	New Central	682
Craig ..	6/2	Northbrook	64/8
Cheviot ..	342	Nudea ..	55
Dalhousie	521	Orient ..	301
Delta	670	Presidency ..	11/2
Empire ..	63	Reliance	89/8
Fort Gloster	1053	Soorah ..	33/4
Fort William	405	Standard ..	526
Gondalpara..	1212	Union ..	738
Gourepore	810	Waverly	9
Hukumchand	17/2	HESSIAN	15/11
Hooghly ..	98/8	JUTE	
	COTTON.		
Agra United		Dunbar	212
Bowaria		Keshavram Cotton	4
Bengal Nagpur	25	New Ring..	
	COAL.		
Burrakur	15/14	Kurdi ..	
Bokaro Ramgur		Neetooria ..	..
Gusick &		New Kendah ..	
Musalia	7/6	Raneegunge	29/12
Katras Jherriah ..		Samla Kendra	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
B.B. Petrol'm.	6/10	I. Standard	
B.I. Corporn.	4xd	Wagon	13/12
B.I. „ D ..		Marshalls	3/4
Burma Corp ..		Madon Theatres	5/8
C.P. Cement ..		Scindia Steam ..	
Howra Oil	14/12	Titagar Paper ..	
Hume Pipe ..		Thorney Croft ..	
I.I. Still	11/12	Imperial Bank	1500
		„ Conty.	372
3 1/2 per cent Paper			78/12
45-55 Loan			108/5

Remarks:—Jute shares opened quiet; closing steady cottons were steady coals remained quiet. Government Securities were steady, 4 per cent New Loan (1930/70) 89/7.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, April 9

Ready Prices have improved by about to 3 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in Java Sugar Prices. Prices for Feb/March shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar also register a rise of about 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. The Market will remain entirely (Kantas and Sodas) closed to-morrow being 'Ramnavami', a Hindu Holiday.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment March Sh. 16/4 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 16/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/6 per wt F B H
Jamnagar C. I. F:
Shipment March Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment April Sh. 16/10 per cwt F B H.
B B P Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Shipment Feb/March Sh. 16/6 per cwt F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta:—
June per cwt. 16 6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 16|3.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 16|4-1|2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 16|4 3/4.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Karachi:—
July|Sept per cwt. 16|5 1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment nominal £8|10|0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
April|May shipment offered £18|15|0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
April May shipment offered £19|15|0.

LINSEED.

London, April 9.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment buyers £17|2|6.
May|June shipment buyers £17|2|6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
April|May shipment offered £14|17|6.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
April|May shipment quoted £18 7|6.

LINSEED OIL

London, April 9.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery paid 30|7 1|2.
Sept|Dec. delivery paid 31|5 1|4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 9.

Coffee Rair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-1|8.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

April, 6, 1927.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co. Stock & Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi).

RAILWAY SHARES.

This section has ruled quiet with moderate business passing. Buyers are out for Larkanas and Upper Sinds, but owing to shortage of scrip much business is not possible.

ELECTRICS.

This section has ruled firm with prices advancing. In Karachi Electrics there have been more offerings which have been readily absorbed while the sellers for Hyderabad Electrics are holding out. Much of this scrip has passed into strong hands. It is rumoured that the Company will pay 9 p.c. dividend free of income tax, for the year ending 31st March 1927.

Flour Shares are a quiet market.

Limited business is passing in Debentures.

Name of the Company	Paid up value	Present value
Sind-Lights	100-0-0	153-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	135-0-0
Larkana Jacobabad	100-0-0	84-0-0
Upper-Sinds	100-0-0	79-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	101-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	101-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	112-8-0
FLOUR-MILLS.		
India Flour Mill	60-0-0	110-0-0
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Acid Acetic	0	6	10
Acid Oxalic	26	0	0
Alum of Chrome	14	0	0
Alumina Sulphate	6	0	0
Bleaching Powder	10	12	0
Choleride Magnesium	6	0	0
Chloride Zinc	17	0	0
Copper Sulphate	18	0	0
Dextrine	17	8	0
Farine	14	10	0
Litharge	31	0	0
Liquor Ammonia	0	6	9
Maiz Starch	12	0	0
Potash Chloride	0	3	0
Potash Bichromate	33	0	0
Pottash Prussiate Yellow	0	0	0
Soda Caustic	17	4	0
Soda Sulphite	10	0	0
Soda Hydrosulphate	0	10	3
Soda Bichromate	25	8	0
Soda Nitrate	0	8	6
Soda Nitrate	26	0	0
Soda Aniline	0	8	6
Salt Antimony	0	6	6
Salt Epsom	4	0	0
Salt Glauber	3	12	0
Sago Flour	12	6	0
Sugar lead Brown	35	0	0
Sugar lead White	39	0	0

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 p.c. Cow	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 p.c. Lenger	68	0	0
Alizarine 20 p.c. I.F.	68	0	0
Alizarine Big Pac	60	0	0
Cryssophinine	2	8	0
Hemetine Crystals	0	12	0
Indenthrine Blue	3	6	0
Indenthrine Violet	3	12	0
Indigo	1	14	0
Magenta Crystals	6	4	0
Malachite Green	3	0	0
Methyl Violet	2	12	0
Napthal A.S.	6	0	0
Napthol A.S.B.S	7	0	0
Nigrosene Crystals	1	9	0
Sulphur Black	0	8	0
Scarlet	2	8	0
Victoria Blue	2	8	0

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Banding—card-rim scroll	0	14	6
Banding—Tubular No. 2s.	1	8	0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1	1	6
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1	8	0
Bobbins—Wett 6"	6	8	0
Bobbins—Slubbings	26	0	0
Bobbins—Rovings	18	0	0
Bobbins—Conical-5"	6	0	0
Bobbins—Ring-5"	6	0	0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3|8"	6	8	0
Bobbins—Rings twist 5" ext.	6	0	0
Bobbins—Colonial 5'	6	0	0
Bobbins—Weft 5 3|8"	6	8	0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11	0	0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwere	6	8	0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	8	4	0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9	4	0
Elastic Healds	17	0	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion	3	14	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 Kenion	3	6	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill 66 Kenion	3	10	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3	14	0
Fillets—Emery	0	2	6
Healds—15|40S 32 to 56s.	1	1	9
Healds Wire	3	0	0
Pickers—Nd. 4	49	0	0
Picking Nands hairy	1	12	0
Reeds steel—28s.	0	8	6

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12.8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED

SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH

...sor of Economics, Univers... of Bombay.

New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

Price Rs. 10.

Published by

D. B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co., KITAB MAHAL, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

In Convalescence

Horlick's Malted Milk rapidly brings back one's lost strength and energy. Quickly assimilated, it is a perfect food in all cases of sickness and failing appetite. Horlick's is always fresh and pure.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists & Stores

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S REPORT

GOLD.

MARCH, 23rd, 1927.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £149,300,205 on the 16th instant as compared with £149,355,970 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold valued at £196,000 was on offer yesterday in the open market. India and the Straits absorbed £50,000, the Home and Continental Trade requirements totalled a similar amount, and the balance—£96,000—was acquired for a destination not disclosed (but said to be again the Indian Government).

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
March 17th	nil	£9,000
„ 18th	nil	nil
„ 19th	nil	10,000
„ 21st	nil	25,000
„ 22nd	nil	nil
„ 23rd	nil	nil

The total withdrawn during the week—£44,000—was in sovereigns destined for Spain. The net efflux this year now amounts to £775,000, and since the resumption of an effective gold standard to £6,099,000, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered in the week ended the 16th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Russia (U. S. S. R.)	£21,000
British W. Africa	23,569
British S. Africa	266,077
Other countries	1,360
	£312,006

EXPORTS.

Germany	£54,785
Austria	13,800
British India	131,510
Ceylon	20,000
Other countries	17,030
	£237,125

According to the "Economist" the gold output of the U.S.S.R. is expected to improve next year. The estimate for 1927|8 is 2,844 poods (1,497,000 ounces) that for 1926|27 was 2,355 poods (1,240,000 ounces). Neither of these totals; however, is so good as the pre-war year 1913, when the production was returned as 3,774 poods (1,987,000 ounces).

SILVER.

Demand from the Indian Bazaars and some bear covering—mostly from China—sufficed to mop up supplies, which have not been freely available. The reason for only moderate offerings was probably the situation in China where military developments in the neighbourhood of Shanghai introduced an element of uncertainty which hindered operators from fresh commitments. The undertone, however, remains poor and the improvement in prices which carried silver for cash delivery to 25.3|4d. on the 21st inst. proved but temporary.

The definite passing of the Indian Currency Bill by the Legislature, which became known yesterday, may prevent rates from advancing to any considerable extent by encouraging bears to sell, should prices rise appreciably.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered in the week ended the 16th inst:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£128,151
Other countries	14,853
	£143,004

EXPORTS.

Iraq	£100,000
British India	177,250
Other countries	15,020
	£292,270

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lacs of Rupees.)

Notes in Circulation Feb. 28, 18274, Mar. 7, 18243, Mar. 15, 18250.

Silver coin and bullion in India Feb. 28 10309, Mar. 7, 10277, Mar. 15, 10284.

Silver coin and bullion out of India nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb. 28, 2232, Mar. 7, 2232, Mar 15, 2232.

Gold coin and bullion out of India nil.

Securities (Indian Government.) Feb. 28, 4976, Mar. 7, 4977, Mar 15, 4977.

Securities (British Government) Feb. 28, 557, Mar 7, 557, Mar 15, 557.

Bills of Exchange Feb. 28, 200, Mar 7, 200, Mar. 15, 200.

No coinage was reported during the week ended the 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th instant consisted of about 67,700,000 ounces in sycee, 80,600,000 dollars, and 7,820 silver bars, as compared with about 61,900,000 ounces in sycee, 81,500,000 dollars, and 8,560 silver bars on the 12th instant.

Quotations during the week:

Bar Silver per oz. std.

March 17th	25.3|16d. cash 25.1|16d.
March 18th	25.7|16d. cash 25.5|16d.
March 19th	25.9|16d. cash 25.7|16d.
March 21st	25.3|4d. cash 25.5|8 d.
March 22nd	25.7|16d. cash 25.3|8 d.
March 23rd	25.7|16d. cash 25.3|8 d.
Average 23rd	25.468o. cash 25.364d.

Bar Gold per oz. fine

2 mos.	84s|11.1|2d.
2 mos.	84s|11.1|2d.
2 mos.	84s|11.1|2d.
2 mos.	84s|11.1|2d.
2 mos.	84s|10.3|4d.
2 mos.	84s|11.1|2d.
2 mos. Average	84s|11.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1|4d. and 3|8d. above those fixed a week ago.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE'S WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

SATURDAY, Apr. 9.

During the week ending Friday, the 8th April the following change in the prices has taken place:—

Broach April|May.

1st April	Rs. 292
8th April	Rs. 280
	— Rs. 12

New York May

31st March	14.16
7th April	14.05
	— 0.11

Liverpool May.

31st	7.58
7th April	7.54
	— 0.04

The American market has moved within a narrow range and is 11 points lower than the last week. Early in the week the market was dull and easier on decreased buying and traders adopting waiting attitude. Later, the market was steadier and fairly active influenced by unfavourable weather and trade buying. At the close of the week it was slightly easier on Southern selling and an unfavourable weather and trade buying. At the close of the week it was slightly easier on Southern selling and an unfavourable spot demand. The highest price for the May position touched during the period was 14.17 on the 7th instant and the lowest 13.97 on the 4th instant the range for the week being 20 points.

Our local market has been weak having registered a decline of Rs. 12. The highest rate for Broach-April|May touched during the period was Rs. 290 on the 2nd instant and the lowest Rs. 277 1|4 yesterday the range for the week being Rs. 12 3|4. The weakness has chiefly been due to absence of support, a lack of demand, Japanese selling and general selling stimulated by the report of the failure of a prominent Japanese firm. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-Apr|May Rs. 280; Broach-July|Aug. Rs. 285; Oomra-May Rs. 272; Oomra-July Rs. 273; and Bengal-May Rs. 259 1|2.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 7th April are 2,211,766 bales against 2,597,213 bales last year and Exports total 1,364,463 bales against 1,645,595 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 579,000 bales. The Stock of cotton into Bombay on the 7th April is estimated at 609,256 bales against 832,138 bales same time last year.

The tenders against the Broach-April|May contract since 1st April to-date total 100 bales. The spot room rate of Friday for F. G. Broach was Rs. 287.

The decline in our local market, while America has remained about the same, has this week brought about a considerable adjustment in our parity having also improved the technical position of our market which should now offer some inducement for bullish activity. It is also probable that with our market on a reasonable parity export demand from Europe which has uptil recently been conspicuous by its absence may slowly be forthcoming. The Chinese situation has adversely affected the Japanese demand but it would appear that this factor has now been discounted to a great extent.

Moscow.—After hearing Mr. Tomsky's report the Praesidium of the All Russian Council of the Trade Unions approved the decisions of the Berlin Anglo-Russian Conference.—Reuter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

EXPLANATION OF PARSEE CUSTOMS.

MR. DADACHANJI'S EXCURSIONS IN PRIMITIVE ANTIQUITY

The following is a summary of a paper read by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, at the Bombay Anthropological Society, in which he explained the survival of the Parsee customs of the disposal of the dead and fire-worship from the point of view of a scientist and a research scholar.

The lecturer referred to the two prevalent anthropological theories on the origin of culture. The first theory advocated by the Old Encyclopaedia Britannica and the old school of anthropologists held that there was an inherent tendency in man to develop culture generally by the same stages in spite of differences of climate and material surroundings. The other theory advocated by the New Encyclopedia Britannica and the present-day school of anthropologists is the theory of diffusion of culture. The lecturer pointed out that both theories were correct and accounted for the growth of the modern civilization and culture. The origin of the primitive Iranian systems of the disposal of the dead and sun-worship and fire-worship was peculiar to the Iranians and was necessarily the result of spontaneous generation of culture amongst the Iranians as their system of the disposal of the dead had not been diffused amongst and adopted by any other peoples in the world for ages and could not therefore have been acquired by diffusion from any other nation. On the contrary the Iranian system of fire-worship had spread to other countries in modified forms; while the Iranian system of sun-worship celebrated in a modified form as Mithraism had been on the point of expelling Christianity from Europe and becoming a world religion and had been diffused as far as England and France where archaeological remains of the practice of the cult are still to be found.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD.

The lecturer explained that the world at large had followed three general systems of disposal of the dead, viz. burial, mummification and cremation. The peculiar Parsi system which in the lecturer's opinion did not differ much from the system of cremation as practised for ages owed its origin to the primitive Iranian cave life of thousands if not millions of years ago. The Iranian mountaineer living in the cave had no land available in which he could dig a deep hole to bury his dead as the non-Aryan of the South had. He probably therefore threw at first the dead body out of the cave down the mountain and after the development of the cult of sun-worship deposited the dead body on the top of a mountain exposed to the sun which the dead primitive Iranian had worshipped in his lifetime. The Iranian system of Iranian fire-worship which was according to the Avestic scriptures far anterior in time to the advent of Zoroastrianism was also an outcome of the Iranian cave life of the earliest paleolithic ages. The lecturer's theory about the discovery of fire by the paleolithic Iranians was that they did not learn to produce fire in the ordinary way by the striking of pieces of flint and stone against each other or by rubbing of dry sticks neither of which processes would have brought such devoted reverence for fire as was evinced by them. They probably found it ready to hand in the fire from the heavens in the form of electric balls of fire which descend to the earth from the clouds during storms. This fire was to the Iranian caveman literally heaven-sent and was preserved by him with care day and night to illuminate and give warmth to his cave. Amongst all peoples of the world fire had been as a rule treated without the slightest respect, while the ancient Iranian and the modern Parsi household preserved it with the utmost reverence and tried to keep it constantly alive; and in the fire-temples it was kept alive day and night by the devoted services of the temple ministers for ages. His theory was confirmed, the lecturer said, by the fact that no new Parsi fire-temple could be consecrated unless and until the fire to be installed included a fire-ball dropped from heavens which had to be hunted for far and wide and procured before the consecration ceremony could be commenced.

DEVELOPMENT OF EUGENICS.

As shewing that the Iranian culture started with the paleolithic caveman the lecturer pointed to the record in the Vendidad of the primitive King Jamshed of the Jamshed Naoroze festival celebrated even now on the vernal equinox day the 21st March—being the first to originate Eugenics thousands of years ago. Into the cave which he had constructed to save his subjects from the deluge of snowfall he took a selected number of the tallest, the best and the most beautiful men and women and the largest and most beautiful specimens of cattle of all kinds and the largest and most fragrant types of plants as well as such plants as yielded the most delicious food. The rest perished. Ages ago the same Vendidad had condemned slavery in the strongest terms. The primitive Iranian culture was thus far in advance of its times and had ever then attained the same level as, if not a higher level than, the modern culture which produced a Francis Galton and a Wilberforce, comparatively so late in the day.

Considerable significance is attached to the fact that Mahomedans have captured all the twenty-two elected seats on the District Board.—A. P.

NEW OFFER

CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY FREE!

All smokers of PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES can get this useful Book of Reference absolutely free. Just send us 25 coupons from 50's tins or 120 coupons from 10's packets and this dictionary, invaluable for Crossword Puzzles, will be sent by return.

Books by such famous Authors as:— Gilbert Frankau—Ethel M. Dell—H. G. Wells—Cosmo Hamilton—E. F. Benson—Elizabeth Bibesco. Post Free. Duty Free. Direct from London.

Yours for 40 Coupons from 50's tins or 200 Coupons from 10's packets of

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour-Golden in Quality

The more you try other Cigarettes, the greater your experience, the more surely will you appreciate the quality of PASSING SHOW.

MADE IN LONDON by CARRERAS Ltd.

MADELINE OF THE DESERT
A Collection of Tales by GILBERT FRANKAU
THE COAST OF FOLLY
Visible and Invisible
CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY
List of Books to choose from will be found on Coupons enclosed in every packet or tin

A delicate Boy

Kalzana is the building material of all body cells.

A lack of calcium in water and food, may lead to many serious complaints like anæmia, tooth decay, rickets, scrofula and general weakness.

A well-known physician, Dr. R. L. Kollewijn, writes: *"A calcium deficiency is very common in children. In these conditions, Kalzana nearly always acts with gratifying results and for this reason I prescribe it freely."*

Quickly growing children require an extra supply of calcium to build up and fortify the millions of cells of their body, particularly of bones and teeth.

Give your children Kalzana tablets. Then they will get the extra calcium, so vital for their health, in a combination which is easily taken up by the system. You will soon be able to see that—with Kalzana—they get new appetite, that their teeth become whiter and stronger and that their body-weight increases.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Invaluable too for expectant and nursing mothers.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in packages containing 75 tablets.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

National Week Celebrations. Public meeting, Mumbadevi, at 9 p.m. (S. T.) Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Annual Athletic Sports Week Celebration of Municipal Schools, Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai to preside.

TUESDAY, April 12.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOGIDEOJI MAHARAJ'S LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Bombay Kanyakubja Mandal in Hira Bagh, C. P. Tank to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. to hear the discourse of Yogideoji Maharaj.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Gramophone music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

BAND AT THE SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A.F.I., will play a programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS WEEK.

The Annual Athletic Sports Week Celebration of the Municipal Scrools will be held at the Gilder Tank, Lamington Road, (Municipal School Compound) to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Dewan Bahadur D. Desai, Minister of Eudcation, will preside.

BENE-ISRAEL TEMPERANCE UNION.

Under the anspices of the above Union Miss M. Navalkar will deliver a public lecture with lantern slides on "Haridasi" today (Monday) in the hall of the Israelite School, Mazagon, at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Solomon Moses, Solicitor will preside.

On Thursday, the 14th April, at 6 p.m. in the same place Miss R. Reuben, Principal, Israelite High School, will deliver a lecture on "Temperance." Both the lectures will be in Marathi.

PASSENGERS' DAY.

The Passengers' Day which was usually observed on the 20th day of November every year was postponed on account of Council and Assembly elections. It has now been decided to observe the "Day" on the 4th day of May, 1927, and the following Associations have consented to join this Association to take part in the observance of the Day:—(1) The Bombay Presidency Association; (2) The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; (3) The Matunga Residents' Association; (4) The Sugar Merchants' Association; (5) The Marwari Chamber of Commerce; (6) The Bombay Humanitarian League and (7) Tre Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, L.H.M. and S., (Cal.) F.S.Sc. (Lond.) J.P., Hony. Medical Officer in charge of the Medical Relief League Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, Parel, Bombay, reports that during the half year ending 31st March, 1927, in all 1,564 patients attended the Dispensary of whom 707 were males, 280 females and the rest 367 were children. The average daily attendance of patients in the Dispensary was 7.5 patients a day and there were 172 new admissions.

The hours of attendance at the Dispensary is from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) excepting Mill Holidays. It is hoped that the advantage of the Dispensary will be freely taken by the mill operatives and the general public of tre northern part of the City.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The most artistically fantastic entertainment of the season will take place at the Excelsior on the 28th April from 6 to 8 p.m showing the mystic aspects of Buddha's life intermingled with music. Ladies and gentlemen of histrionic attainments will appear for the first time.

The main items are:—"The Great Renunciation" from the cave painting of "Takja Makan," "The Illumination or Nirvana" from an ancient manuscript. "Buddha Preaching" and 'Adoration' of Buddha. "Rhythmic Movements" from unknown representation in frescoes. A lady from Benares will give 'Thumri' and 'Dadar' of the local fascinating and charming style characteristic of that province. In the intervals a "Maori Dance" will be given by the "War Lord" "Canotagchia" of the "Azetic Regions"—by an expert. Rates of admission are Rs. 10, Rs. 7, Rs. 5, and 2 and can be had from Begum Aiwani Rajat and Rose apartments. Ridge Road: Dr. Jan Mohemed Setani. Bhabha House. Colaba: Mr. Dost Mohemed Jan Mohemed Altamont Road.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY URGED

A central Union of the Bombay Municipal workers, has been brought into existence with three branches at (1) Foras Road workshop, (2) Road Branch, and (3) Pumping Station Worli.

Mr. Jhabvala the President of the Union has forwarded by the Jhabvala to the Municipal Corporation, the following resolution in passed by the Union.

"The Bombay Municipal Workers' Union urges upon the Bombay Municipality to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to investigate the present hardships of the workmen working in the following Departments: —

(1) Foras Road workshop, (2) Road Branch and (3) Pumping Station Worli, with a view to redressing the men's long standing grievances and complaints and that the men should be allowed to give evidence before the same."

EMULATE MATUNGA WORKERS.

MR. JHABVALA'S APPEAL TO PAREL RLY. WORKMEN.

A public meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workmen of Parel workshops was held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway workmen's Union, Matunga, on the 7th instant in the Domadhar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Mr. Jhabvala presiding.

"There was no other peaceful weapon in this twentieth century to fight with capitalists, but through such Unions only the poor masses would have their various grievances set right to their satisfaction." With these words the President opened the proceedings of the meeting and earnestly appealed to them to come forward to organize their Union as the Matunga workmen had done. He further impressed upon the audience that by only begging no one would pay any need to grievances. After a full hour's discussion with various persons, the meeting was brought to a close after the election of the members for the working Committee whose meeting would be held on the 16th instant, whon further work would be carried on.

HIND MAHILA MANDAL

LADY JEHANGIR'S APPRECIATION

The annual general meeting of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Social Service League (commonly known as the "Hind Mahila Mandal") was held on Saturday afternoon, in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir presiding. There was a fairly large and representative gathering on the occasion.

The Mandal is the only body in the northern part of the city that is doing useful work in respect of the educational advancement and economic improvement of the poor and middle class women

The annual report of the Institution has already been published in these columns.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

After the prizes had been distributed to the successful students of the Institution, Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir addressing the gathering said that it was most encouraging to see the brisk activities of the Mandal in the direction of the uplift of the working class women. The Mandal since its inauguration in 1922 had taken a leading part in social work in the city. Any institution who stood for the advancement of female education deserved the greatest encouragement and support.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Cawasji then appealed to the Mandal to pay more attention to physical education. In this connection she invited the members of the Mandal to the exhibition of physical drill, etc., to be performed by the members of her own community at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday next.

AN ADDITION TO SOLICITORS' LIST.

MR. K. J. KHAMBATA—HIS BRILLIANT CAREER.

Among the new solicitors of Bombay is Mr. Kaikhusroo J. Khambata, M.A., LL.B., who has had a very brilliant academic career. Mr. Khambata passed Matriculation examination in 1918, standing first out of 9,000 candidates. He is, perhaps, the only Parsi who has ever stood first in Matriculation in this Presidency. He stood First Class first also in the Previous Intermediate, B.A., M.A., and First LL. B., examination, though he passed in second class. only in the Second LL.B. Examination. During his University career he carried away about 20 scholarships, medals and prizes. After his final LL.B. examination he was the recipient of the Sir P. M. Mehta Research Scholarship for three years.

AS AN AUTHOR.

In 1924 Mr. Kahmbata published a book entitled "The Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India", in collaboration with Professor K. T. Shah. In the same year he was invited by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee to give evidence before it at Delhi. In 1925 he was appointed as a special officer to the post of Senior Research Assistant with the status and emoluments of Assistant Secretary to the Indian Economic Inquiry Committee. In 1926 Mr. Khambata was elected a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, (F. S. S.) London.

THANA MURDER CASE

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 9.

The Sessions case, which was going on for the last four days in the Court of Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana and in which the accused Lawrence Joseph Eatto was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, was concluded yesterday, the Jury bringing in an unanimous verdict of "not guilty". The learned Judge did not accept the verdict and decided to refer the case to the High Court. The facts of the case, as alleged, are as follows:—

The accused resides at Paila, occupying with one Simon James different parts of the same house separated by a wall. The deceased, Girgol D'Souza was the husband of Lucy accused's sister. The ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased arose out of the desertion of the latter by Lucy who was stopping with the accused for 3 months before the date of offence. Then, another cause which gave rise to the ill-feeling was that Girgol was pressing the accused for the repayment of a loan of Rs. 200 to the Marwari who advanced the same to the accused as Girgol stood surety for him.

There were also petty quarrels in the village of Parla and complaints were filed in the Court of the city Magistrate, Bandra for assault, which were disposed of on 27-9-26, the date of ocence. Accused's sister, Lucy was convicted in both the cases against her and fined Rs. 50 in all. Mr. Simon James the neighbour of the accused, was fined Rs. 20 only and others were discharged. Just after cases were disposed of the accused was heard uttering threats of vengeance against those who had interested themselves in the cases against Lucy. He told Mrs. James "Apply saffron to your back annd be ready."

That night at about 8 p.m. there was a drinking party at Mr. James' place. Some of the guests left at 8-30 p.m. and five others including Girgol and his brother Lawrence left to go to their homes at 9-30 p.m. They were passing by the accused's door when they heard the accused abusing Girgol. The latter asked accused why he was abusing him who had done him a good town by getting the loan from the Marwari. The accused said to Girgol, "Come near, and I will pay back your money." Girgol went and stood with one foot on the accused's door-step and the other on the road. Instantly, the accused fired a gun shot through the pink or the closed door, which struck Girgol on the left side of the abdomen. Lawrence tried to lift up Girgol who had fallen down but he was dead. The accused also injured Lawrence with a gun shot and then surrendered himself with the gun that very night at the Police-Station.

The defence was that the gun-shot was fired purely in self-defence. Mr. Ferera of Messrs. Danhtary, Diwan and Fereira appeared for the accused while Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the Crown.

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS COMPANY LTD.

The Thidty-fourth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Barsi Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday 9th April 1927 at 2 (B. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74/76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Vassonji Devji presiding.

The Directors in the course of their report of the year ending 30th June 1926, stated that a net profit of Rs. 31 943/129 has been made during the year. On the Balance of Rs. 12,187/4/11 brought over from last year's Account being added, the amount available for disposal is Rs. 44 131/1/8 which the Directors recommended to dispose of as under:—

To write off to Building Depreciation, Rs. 1,500; Machinery depreciation, Rs. 6,000; New Wells depreciation, Rs. 200; Dead Stock and Furniture depreciation Rs 350; Live Stock depreciation Rs. 50; and Barsi Gin's Electric Installation depreciation Rs. 400; to pay the Dividend Free of Income-Tax for the year ending 30th June 1926, at Rs. 37/8 per share of Rs. 250 each of "A" Capital and Rs. 6 (Pro-rata) per share of Rs. 50 each of "B" Capital Rs. 20 250; to pay Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 1,000; to carry forward to New year's Account Rs. 14,381/1/8.

The Director's Report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it. The retiring Director Mr. Vassonji Devji was re-elected as a Director. Messrs. Dalal and Shah were appointed as Auditors for the ensuing year. The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the 6th Public Meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Mumbadevi near Fountain at the junction of Dhanji and Sheik Memon Street, under the presidency of Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Sjts. Balubhai T. Desai, F. J. Ginwalla, N. H. Pandia, Purshottam Tricamdas, Vithaldas Damoder Govindji, and R. G. Tripathi will be amongst the speakers. There will be a Khaddar Bazar and sale at the beginning of the meeting.

THE LATE TOPIWALLA

HIS LOVE FOR CAUSE OF EDUCATION

The anniversary of the Late Rao Bahadur Anand Shivaji Desai, Topiwala, was very fittingly celebrated at the "Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin Nivas" on Saturday evening. It will be remembered in this connection that the late Topiwalla was a great philanthropist who in his life-time gave over a million of rupees in charity. Not a very educated man, his love for education was simply admirable and a considerable portion of his charity went towards the support and creation o various educational institutions.

The meeting that was convened in connection with the anniversary of his death was very largely attended and Dr. D. H. Gaevankar was in the chair. The programme of the meeting was a very heavy one and included, among other items, some dramatic and athletic performances. A dialogue from "Othello" was very exquisitely done by one master Dandekar, an eight-year-old boy. Weight-lifting and motor-obstructing were the features of the gymnastics and Mr. Vamanrao Khote delighted the gathering with the enviable strength and suppleness of his muscles

FROM PENURY TO WEALTH.

Mr. S. K. Patil who spoke on the occasion, remarked that the life of the Late Topiwalla was in many ways remarkable. He was remarkable because the man who lived its rose from chill penury to the big heights of wealth, and it was exceptional inasmuch as it was gifted with a rare combination of an enviable wealth and an unquenchable desire to foster the cause of education.

HIS COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE.

Mr. K. S. Parulekar of the Topiwalla High School observed that the life of the Topiwalla afforded a very good lesson for young boys and girls. The Late Topiwala was a man who rose above all difficulties by dint of courag and perseverance that was a quality which youths could emulate with great profit to themselves.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the happy proceedings to a close

MUSLIM PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

At the Special Meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee held under the presidentship of Mr. N. H. Pandia, the following resolution was moved by Mr. B. G. Kher, and seconded by Mr. Lalji Pendse:

"This Council of the G. D. C. C. is of opinion that the proposals made by responsible Muslim leaders regarding joint electorates with the conditions attached thereto should be accepted."

The resolution was passed by a majority.

BRAVE KHARAG BAHADUR.

BOMBAY MARWARIS CONGRATULATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Marwari Yuvak Mandal, a public meeting was held at Motishaw's Chawl, Marvari Bazar, on Sunday afternoon, to congratulate Mr. Kharag Bahadur Sing on his chivalrous action in rescuing the Nepal Rajkumari. There was a fairly large audience of the Marvadi community and Mr. Hargovind Prasadji presided.

Mr. Vijayasing Mohata, the Secretary of the Marwari Yuvak Mandal moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay congratulates Mr. Kharag Bahadur Sing upon his heroic action in rescuing the Nepal Rajkumari. This meeting further requests the Bengal Government to release Mr. Kharag Bahadur Sing from the imprisonment and to appoint a Commission to make enquiries into the matter." On being seconded by Mr Mulchand Sharma the resolution was unanimously carried.

DRASTIC REFORMS.

Pandit Divijendralal Sharma, in a forceful Hindi speech, laid emphasis on the fact that with Hindu women chastity was the paramount virtue, and it had to be safeguarded even at the cost of life. He deprecated the fact that the Hindus as a race had lost much of their martial spirit of olden days. He wanted very drastic and radical reforms to be introduced into the Hindu Society in order to purge that society of the impurities by which it was surrounded.

The meeting then passed another resolution condemning half a dozen early marriages that had taken place in the Marvari community during the preceding year.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close.

PRAYER HALL AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES

The Depressed India Association have proposed and undertaken the work of building a Prayer Hall and Boarding House for the students of this class. The expenses are estimated at Rs. 30,000 and in order to collect this fund there is every need of some ten volunteers in the least from every volunteers Corps. The Association fervently hope to get from the Bombay Public, irrespective of caste and creed, every sort of assistance. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Depressed Indian Association, B. I. T. Block, (Opposite). Simplex Mills, Clerk. Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay. No. 11.

RELEASED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1926

The "Home" of the Society at Agripada which was opened by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in January 1926, is functioning well but the Society's greatest handicap is the lack of funds. This factor is not only acting as a cog i nthe wheel of further progress but also compels the Committee to think seriously of curtailing their existing activities. It is to be hoped that the Society's appeal will go to the hearts of generous citizens and that they will, as an insurance against the increase of crime, help the Committee with adequate funds to carry on their good work.

ANSWER TO CRITICISMS.

The Committee have noticed comments that the establishment and office charges considerably exceed the amount spent on giving relief. Without an efficient machinery to carry out the objects of the Society no progress can be made, but the Committee can confidently assure the public that for the work that they do the Society's Agents are poorly paid. Other incidental charges are also kept down as much as possible.

During the year under review Rs. 542 were spent on giving relief as against Rs. 240 in 1925. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 2,349.

AID TO RELEASED PRISONERS.

Throughout the year under review the work previously entrusted to Mr. G. K. Dikshit was placed in charge of two workers—Messrs. M. R. Bade and P. G. Naik—as Mr. Dikshit could not attend to his duties in consequence of prolonged illness.

The help consists of the following items:—

(1) Giving shelter to the released prisoners at Society's Home.

(2) Arranging for food in the case of those who are quite destitute.

(3) Helping to secure employments.

(4) Providing clothes to those who are very badly in need of them.

(5) Sending released prisoners to their native towns when they have no chance of being employed in Bombay.

During the 12 months of this Report, the Agent was able to afford relief to 563 released prisoners as against 282 assisted in 1925. They were mainly from the Bombay jails there being a few cases from Thana and Yeravda. The figures include 12 women. Out of the total number, 244 were Hindus, 234 Mohammedans, 59 Christians, 18 Europeans, 3 Chinese, 2 Anglo-Indians, 2 Jews and 1 Parsee. Of the 563 persons who received help from the Society, 73 had been unemployed a long while before their convitoion, 12 were professional beggars.

EMPLOYMENT.

Although finding employment for released prisoners is always a matter of great difficulty, the efforts of the Society have been much more successful during the year of report than in past years. Employment was arranged for 47 of the released prisoners admitted to the Home.

In instances where it is absolutely impossible to secure employment owing to physical defects the released persons are sent back to their native places to join their relatives. The Society extended assistance to released prisoners in other ways also.

FINANCE.

The annexed Income and Expenditure account with the Balance Sheet of the Society for the year 1926 shows that the total income during the year amounted to Rs. 6,790-4-10 and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,313-7-9, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,476-13-1. This has been added to the Capital Fund of the Society which now stands at Rs. 36,641-9-10. Out of the total receipts, Rs. 1,955 were received from the Government of Bombay as yearly grant; Rs. 1,500 from the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities; Rs. 200 from H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson; Rs. 280 from general subscribers; Rs. 515 as collections from Charity Boxes; Rs. 2,054-4-10 as interest and Rs. 188 as rent of the shops of the Society's Home. The total assets of the Society at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 49,066-9-10 against which an expenditure of about Rs. 31,000, the cost of the Home must be taken into account

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KARNATAK

DISTRIBUTION OF PILLS FREE

DHULIA, April 9.

Mr. N. B. Kelkar Secretary Pranirakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia, writes:—

An epidemic of cholera has broken out in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara. The Dhulia Pranirakshaka Sanstha has prepared specific cholera pills in its free Ayurvedic dispensary and they are sent free of charge on demand. It is requested therefore that the public in need should ask for the specific pills for free distribution where cholera prevails. However donations are gratefully received by the Sanstha.

ANDHRA LETTER.

MADRAS CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE CRITICISED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHRA, April 6.

Andhradesa has been boiling with deep indignation and resentment at the attitude of the Madras Council Congress Party in remaining neutral on the motion regarding the Ministers' salaries on the 2st of March, and thus giving a fresh lease of life to diarchy. All Andhra journals of note have come forward with leading articles denouncing their conduct, as a flagrant breach of the Congress mandate and a gross violation of their electoral pledges. Mr. A. Govinda Achari of Ellore, Member, A.I.C.C. gave notice of a censure motion against the Madras Swarajists to be moved at the next meeting of the A.I.C.C., urging them to resign their seats forthwith. He gave notice of a similar resolution to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee also. The East Kistna District Congress Committee in a recent meeting, unanimously and unequivocally condemned their "volt face" and appealed to the A.I.C.C. to take disciplinary action against them. Fourteen members of the Congress Party in the Legislative Council, have also sent in a requisition to the President of the A.I.C.C. to immediately convene a meeting of the A.I.C.C. to decide the matter. It should be recalled in this connection that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution last January, exhorting the Congress Party to throw out the Ministers' salaries, and even that resolution was set at nought by the Party.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Andhra Press comments are no less scathing in their condemnation. The "Swarajya" edited by Mr. T. Prakasam observed as follows:—"The Congress pledge to destroy diarchy is not limited to the possibility of success alone. It is unconditional and irrespective of success. The business of the Congress Party is not to wait for opportunities, but to proceed to create that spirit of resistance which they have set out to do. They may not probe into the pros and cons of opposing the Ministry when they stand committed to oppose it, whatever the result." The "Andhra Patrika" the only Telegu daily wrote the following significant words:—"We cannot congratulate the Madras Congress Party on their attitude towards the motion of no-confidence against the Ministry. With the rejection of the no-confidence resolution, all the troubles of the present Ministers were at an end. Diarchy was established on a sound footing. Enemies of popular aspirations cannot but cry out in joy at the permanent lease of life given to diarchy." The "Janmabhumi" of Dr. B. Pathathi Sitaramiah wrote as follows:—"Swaraj may take care of itself provided we take care of the Justice Ministry. This way lies to moderation and sedateness." The "Congress" of Sitanagaram observed as follows:—"We cannot at all tolerate the attitude of neutrality maintained by the Congress Party towards the demand of the Ministers' salaries. They have thereby given a decent burial to the principles of the late Deshabandhu Das, flouted the Congress mandate, and cast to the winds their election pledges..... A party, not commending even a following of twenty, is enabled to rule the destinies of a whole Presidency. Thanks to the neutrality of the Congress Party Diarchy has found a permanent abode in the Presidency. What the late Desabandhu did, our Madras friends undid in a day. Calcutta to lead ahead, and Madras to drag the whole nation backward, is of course, the usual practice." The "Satyagrahi" of Ellore, the "Trilinga" of Madras, "Desabandhu" of Nellore, "Chittaranjan" of Rajahmundry, have also severely condemned the betrayal of the Congress Party.

CENSURE AGAINST ASSEMBLY SWARAJISTS.

The behaviour of even the Assembly Swarajists, on the occasion of the voting on the Finance Bill, evoked great resentment in Andhradesa. Mr. M. Annapurniah, Member, Andhra Congress Committee has tabled a resolution to be moved at the next meeting of the Committee, censuring the conduct of the Swarajists in connection with the voting on the Finance Bill and requesting the A.I.C.C., to take necessary disciplinary action against them.

CHANGE OF OFFICIALS IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, April 9

Sir Hugh Clifford leaves Ceylon on May 28 by s. s. "Mongolia" for Singapore. His official term of office in Ceylon expires on same day.

Sir Herbert Stanley is expected in Ceylon on August 20. Lady Clifford will leave for Engand on May 14 as her health is unsatisfactory. It is expected that Mr A. G. M. Fletcher, Colonial Secretary, will be acting Governor for three months.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone - - - No. 22560

MACHINE TOOLS

For WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK.

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBA.

MEHTA & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS.

(On Government, G.I.P. Ry. and Bombay Port TrustLists)

119, Medows Street, Fort.

Tel. No. 21285.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1927.

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN BENGAL

Pronouncements of policy made by new Governors and Viceroys are usually couched in a language of official ambiguity, which combines moderation with discretion, without at the same time excluding altogether a ray of hope for the presenters of official addresses on such ceremonious occasions. But the remark attributed to the new Governor of Bengal, in reply to the Bengal Landholders' Association's address is, if true, surprising, not only in its outspoken partisanship on an issue which threatens to evoke the most bitter controversy in the near future in the domestic politics of this country; but which, in its subtle implication of a possible hostility to an ancient institution, not from the British Government, but rather from the Indian "Extremists," is an earnest of Sir Stanley Jackson's machiavellian mentality with which Bengalis as well as the rest of India will have to reckon. Says Sir Stanley, according to a Calcutta Journal:—

"As long as" Land Revenue' remains a 'reserved subject' and the Permanent Settlement is not proved inimical to the best interests of the State, you may rest assured that my Government will not look with approval upon interference with a statutory arrangement sanctioned by the lapse of years, and inextricably bound up with economic conditions and judicial practice".

This is categoric enough,—as categoric as His Excellency could make it consistently with official restraint. There is, in fact, precious little of official restraint and moderation in this blunt expression, not merely of a personal predilection, but of an official obligation. If Sir Stanley desires, by such a pronouncement at the very outset of his proconsular career, to conciliate a particular section of the Indian public opinion, to secure the support of the most wealthy and powerful class in the richest province in India, the step taken by him may be excused as an outcome of ignorance; a step in taking which His inexperienced Excellency did not know what hornests' nest of troubles and misunderstandings he would be bringing about his ears. For the opposition to the Permanent Land Revenue Settlement in Bengal emanates, at least now-a-days, not solely from the non-Indian and purely industrial and commercial sections of the community, which possibly Sir Stanley's deep attachment to land and innate sympathies of a land-owner would not permit him to view in its proper perspective. Since the Montford Reforms at least, every province which has had to bear a burden greater than that of Bengal in proportion to its wealth and taxable capacity has felt that the institution of Permanent Settlement, however advantageous to the agricultural, or at least the large land-owning, interest in Bengal itself, operates with unbearable injustice on the rest of the country. It is open to argument whether, if the principle of Permanent Settlement were universalised in India, and the income of the larger landlords in each province exempted from the ordinary income Tax as at present, the country would be the happier for the change: but until that change is made, the exostence of this system in only one province of India is bound to work, and does work, to the prejudice of the rest, to the inducement of the subtle sense of class hostility, which, surely, Sir Stanley Jackson would not desire at least while he is the Governor of Bengal. His Excellency may or may not be aware of it, but the Taxation Committee of the Government of India, though definitely debarred from tackling this question, has made 'obiter dicta' and implications hostile to the Permanent Settlement, and in language too clear to be mistaken. Notwithstanding the Report of the Taxation Committee, the opposition of other provinces and the inherent and indisputable injustice of the institution as between the larger Zamindar and his less fortunate tenant, if Sir Stanley insists upon this reading of the Bengal Government's obligations, he may be sure his regime would be no bed of roses.

But the mischief of the pronouncement we have quoted above consists not merely in making unnecessary difficulties for His Excellency of Bengal and his colleagues. The irresistible suggestion of the remark is an invitation to the landholding interest to keep up Dyarchy in Bengal, to maintain the subject of "Land Revenue as a "Reserved Subject" not amenable to the votes of the popular representatives in the Bengal Legislative Council. We wonder if Sir Stanley has quite fully weighed the possibilities of such an observation. While the programme of the next step forward in constitutional advance is still in the womb of time, while the promised Royal Commission to consider the constitutional advance in India is yet to be appointed, a pronouncement such as this by such a responsible and important officer as the Governor of Bengal cannot but create grave misgivings in the minds of those who have not yet given up all hope of the sanity of the powers-that-be in regard to the rights of India and Indians. India expects that the next step forward must end the illogical and unworkable half-way house of divided responsibility or dyarchy. Sir Stanley's pronouncement suggests that the fellow-feeling of land-owners in Britain is likely to be thrown, like the sword of the conquering Gaul, in the balance against Indian aspirations. And what is there to prevent the industrialists in Britain doing that to-morrow which the land-owners are about to do to-day, if Sir Stanley represents in this remark of his the viewpoint of the governing class in Britain? Declarations like these matter to-day, while India is yet tied to the apron-strings of Dame Britannia, and while Britain herself is dominated by the proportied class to an almost incredible extent. It behoves us, therefore, to make it quite plain to Sir Stanley Jackson and the antedeluvians of his species that neither in the Permanent Settlement nor in any other form of vested interest created by the British will he find any leverage, any possibility of bribing a section of the community to support the irresponsible bureaucracy against the just and overdue aspirations of India for Self-Government; and that if he goes on much longer in this strain, he will find little sympathy from the best sections of the Indian community, and less support even from the more level-headed Assembly of the Governor-General of India.

COMPLICATIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS.

The raid on the Russian Legation at Peking, and the picketing of the Soviet Consulate at Shanghai have introduced a most serious complication in the already complicated Chinese situation. Canons of international law and diplomatic procedure have always recognised the inviolable character of foreign legations and any inroads on their sanctity have always been deemed to be tantamount to an act of war. It was, therefore, not at all surprising to see the German Press hastily giving us the very worst forebodings about the future and depicting the possibility of a disastrous war between Russia and the Powers. But curiously enough Reuter's agency has now contradicted its own previous messages—and this is not the first occasion on which it has done so—by informing us about the formal protest recorded by the diplomatic body at Peking against the raid on the Russian Legation though it was formerly alleged to have been carried out "on a signed authorisation from the Diplomatic Corps." Fortunately enough, the Russian Government and people, while seriously agitated over the unholy attack on their diplomatic sanctuary, refused to be hurried into any hasty action and at first contended themselves with asking for inquiries and explanations. These again would appear to have already been hatched as we are now asked to believe that "the Chinese police who were authorised to search the Dahl Bank and Chinese Eastern Railway office exceeded their rights." But then what happens to the ghastly tales of secret Russian conspiracies hatched in their Legation to overthrow the Peking Government? And why, again, does Chang-tso-lin persist in trying persons arrested in Soviet buildings by court-martial—or in any manner at all—if the whole raid was carried out under a serious misapprehension? These are some of the puzzles that the Chinese situation presents at present and we are disposed to believe that the stiff and dignified Note which has been handed over to the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Moscow will be sufficient to bring the bandit general to his knees. The Note makes it clear how unfounded are charges against the Soviet, how the raid was inspired by foreign influences and how finally the Peking Government is merely a tool in the hands of foreign imperialists who, to gain their objects, are provoking a war between China and Russia.

When we turn to the military situation within China or the position of foreigners the same puzzling contradictions confront us. For, on the one hand, we are told about the evacuation of the whole valley of the Yangtse by most of the foreigners and of the decision of the most persistent missionaries to clear out as quickly as possible. On the other hands, a list of foreigners is being prepared by the Cantonese officers at Wuhu, with the object of protecting them by putting up posters. And the shipping strike at Kiukiang, we are further told in the same message, has been settled on the same terms offered three months ago. The upshot seems to be that the disorder and anarchy that temporarily broke out everywhere in the wake of a military and political revolution are now being wiped out by the strong hand of the Cantonese Government which is engaged in establishing an ordered administration throughout its dominions. In military movements again Reuter's would appear to have made a mountain of a molehill by exaggerating the insignificant reverses that the Cantonese advance guard has met with in the course of its march on Peking. For, another message clearly informs us that Chiang-kai-Shek, the Southern Commander-in-Chief, has only just left Shanghai for Nanking to organise effective military operations on the north of the Yangtse River. And the wild stories of violent conflicts between Hankow and Shanghai have been dissipated by the fact that the newly-arrived Wang-Ching-Wei, the leader of the Kuomintang, has practically healed the breach between the Moderates and the Extremists. All this augurs well for the future of the Nationalist Government and its final victory, in spite of any minor reverses that may have recently overtaken it, appears to be assured unless, of course, the Powers openly or secretly prop the tottering throne of the Northern War Lord with men or money in contravention of all the pious professions of neutrality with which they have sought to blind a sceptical world.

ADVANCE INDIA.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE: BICAMERAL?

(Contributed.)

III.

Presuming Ministerial responsibility to be the key-stone of the arch of constitutional progress in India, the next query unavoidably points to the composition and functions of the Indian legislature. For the only way to enforce the responsibility of Ministers of State,—the only institution before which it can be something more than a mere farce, is a strong representative legislative body common to the whole country, to all its communities and interests. Democracy has worked perfectly,—we won't say, well,—in America for over a hundred and forty years despite the rigid "prohibition" of the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility from the American Constitution. The legend is even crooned by the cradle-side of future aspirants to the presidential 'Gadi' of a former successor of the immortal Washington who defied the Congress to do their damnedest in mere law-making; for it was he who would have to be asked to carry out those laws. And where would the Congress be if the executive head of the State refused to carry out its decrees? The sequel of the dispute has less reference to the present context, and less significance for our present purpose, than the "to-be-continued-in-our-next-number" tag in the monthly magazines. But the parable holds no parallel for India. For good or for evil India has accepted the British ideas, if not ideals, of constitutional development and mechanism; and it is too late in the day to seek to get away from our anchorage. The British Constitution may or may not be in existence; but what little there is of it would simply be unworkable if the principle of ministerial responsibility were excised therefrom. The reasons which reinforce that doctrine in this country are tenfold stronger than in the home land of its birth; and so it is imperative for us to copy it, beyond even the chance of a merely academic debate on its advisability.

THE FORM OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature, then, must be; and must be strengthened if the practical operation of democracy is not to be a farce. But before considering the strength and functions of the Central or Federal Legislature, let us cast a glance at its form. Is it to be bicameral or uni-cameral? The Indian legislature, before the 1919 Reforms was a uni-cameral institution; but for reasons not quite intelligible the authors of the 1919 changes introduced a second Chamber in the shape of the Council of State, with a different electorate, a different strength and role, though nominally the same functions. It is a sort of a fifth wheel of the coach; though it must be recognised that the advance of science has converted even the fifth wheel into a useful as well as ornamental appendage to the modern coach, in the shape of an extra type, a Stepney. But because a stepney wheel is a useful addendum to carry on long journeys, it does not follow that the fifth wheel is always, and every moment of the journey actively useful. The Second Chamber hath had its day; it might still find a place of its own, and not quite in the lumber-room of our political mansion, if only we would not make a mere reduplication of mechanism by its introduction. The Second Chamber in France represents more the local bodies than the population; and as such has found its own utility and significance. The Second Chamber in America represents the different states of the Union, and has likewise a role of its own to play in consequence. In Britain, the Second Chamber is an anchronism, which is tolerated at all because it is rarely in active eruption; and that notwithstanding the very substantial restriction of its legislative powers. In India the Second Chamber must be saved from becoming such an absurdity as a hereditary House of Peers. If we must have it at all—and the proposition is open to argument if there is any absolute necessity of such an addendum to our legislative machinery,—let us at least construct it out of different material, and for different purpose, from what governs the main, or the Lower Chamber of the Legislature. If the latter represents the people, on a simple territorial division of the population, the former must represent interests and even communities. Like the States of the American Union, the Provinces of British India might be represented, as Provinces, in the Second Chamber of the Indian Federal Legislature. If interests like Commerce and Industry; or institutions like Universities; or even traditions like the Indian States do not find a proper representation on the strictly territorial basis of purely popular election, then let them be represented in the Second Chamber; let such a Second Chamber deal with matters which affect these interests, communities and institutions on points that concern these interests, communities and institutions.

POWERS OF THE SECOND CHAMBER.

The Second Chamber so conceived, and so constructed would necessarily not have the same powers as the Lower Chamber. All matters of legislation proper must lie finally, if not exclusively, with the Lower Chamber; but all matters pertaining to administration; all matters relating to the criticism of the Ministry; all matters concerning the general well-being of the people as a whole in their every-day life, must be shared by the two chambers equally. And all matters, which strictly concern the interests, communities and institutions that body specially represents,—and especially on questions that do not take a legislative form,—the Second Chamber, as here conceived, might be made the sole supreme authority as arbiter or legislator. There is no reason why the relations between the Indian States and British India should not be a matter left exclusively within the competence of such a Second Chamber, as also the relations with Foreign Powers or British Dominions. Ordinarily, these would not involve any legislating; and when they do, the Second Chamber having initiative powers in respect of such matters even for legislation would really be innocuous. The declaration of War and Peace has hitherto been considered the prerogative of the supreme Executive Head of the State too exclusively to justify us in advocating a prior association, by way of consultation or sanction, of the Second Chamber in such questions as well: though it is open to argument if the innovation would not prove beneficial in the long run to the best interests of India, especially in view of proneness to jingoism in its cheap tawdry forms in the more popular assemblies. Assuming that the Upper Chamber would be more ripe in experience as its members would be more responsible in their decisions, thanks to their more intimate concern with the interests at stake, it is not too much to expect that their association in deciding such grave questions will be a guarantee of soundness, even if not a presage of success. The powers, in brief, of the Second Chamber must be advisory, revisory, and "be-wise-ry," in domestic administration, in general legislation, and in foreign affairs, respectively.

THE POWER OF THE PURSE.

Without some such arrangement as to its constitution and functions, the idea of a Second Chamber will certainly run the risk of being considered an anachronism, or at least a luxury, which a poor country like India cannot afford. Besides it would be a standing proof of distrust of the people; and that in a Government professedly based on the confidence of the people's will, of course, be intolerable The First or the Lower Chamber must be exclusively in charge of the sinews of war. So long as the Budget of the Central Government is not passable, in its entirety, by the representatives of the people; so long as the power of excluding certain items or certifying others,—under one pretext or other,—endures there can be no genuine self-government in the country. For he who pays the piper can and will call the tune,—unless it be the poor children. If we are to be regarded, politically, as being still in our infancy, then there is no need to argue this matter further; but if we have come admittedly, to man's estate, let us at least have the commonest privilege of our manhood,—the right to carry our own pocket-book. There can be no sharing of this power of the purse with either the executive or even the sister Chamber in legislature, without an irremediable harm being done to the fullness of our self-government. On the side of legislation of a financial bearing, the concurrence of the sister Chamber is not to be converted into coeval authority for amendment or even for rejection. But lest this demand be misunderstood as much too "red" to be acceptable to the true-blue Tories of this country, let us add that the reservations necessitated in the interests of maintaining the nation's credit abroad or of its safety integrity, peace and tranquillity at home, might quite well be maintained, without disputing the fundamental of supreme financial powers being vested, as a matter of right, in the house of the representatives of the people.

WANTED—TRUST.

What is now excluded from the competence of that body might be provided for by a resolution of the House,—or even of both the Houses sitting together. Such a provision would at least maintain the dignity of the houses of legislature, without endangering the credit or the safety

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Greatly Concerned.

The new Governor of Bengal recognises that "to every one responsible for good Government" the detention of prisoners under Regulation III and the Criminal Law Amendment Act is "a source of great concern." The detenus, we have no doubt, will be interested to know that Sir Stanley Jackson says so, but what they and the country anxiously desire is that the stupid and cruel policy of shutting up men indefinitely without the chance of meeting their accusers in an open court of law should be courageously scrapped by those who are genuinely anxious to promote "good Government." The stereotyped character of the gubernatorial comment in the concluding portion of the reply to the Indian Association of Calcutta does not appear to indicate that Sir Stanley Jackson will hasten to take that courageous step. He talked in familiar Tory strains about "violence or terrorism" never receiving the approval "of any party that could ever hope to hold power in the British Parliament." He should understand that no self-respecting Indian will ask to have anything to do with the party in power in the British Parliament which allows its agents in India to administer the country with the help of the "violence and terrorism" of the Ordinance policy.

A Moral Revolution.

It is but natural that Anglo-Indian critics of Indian Nationalism should decry the Non-co-operation movement as a failure, but it is a pity that a section of Indian politicians should join them in stigmatising it in the same manner as a "wasted effort" and as a "setting back of the clock of progress." To critics of this type Mr. T. C. Goswami's admirable analysis of the results of the Non-co-operation movement should be helpful in bringing home to them the need for a sense of proportion. Presiding over a National Week meeting at Calcutta on Friday Mr. Goswami said that the Gandhi movement had brought about "a moral revolution." It had "awakened and deepened" the sense of national consciousness in the masses. In the light of further experience, Indian Nationalism may, as is but natural and justifiable, revise the policy of fighting against the forces which are determined to stand in the way of Indian freedom, but it must always be deeply grateful to Gandhiji for having by his programme awakened those masses on whose deeper and wider support the Congress must continuously depend.

A Professor's Discovery.

Professor Gangulee will not be outdone by the mere politician in the art of leaving a message behind "prior to departure for England." This member of the Linlithgow Commission is already willing to take the public into confidence as to how far and in what direction the Commission had "succeeded" in its work. According to him it had succeeded in drawing the attention of the provincial Councils "to such fundamental questions as rural education, sanitation and better agriculture." The Professor has evidently forgotten that in practically every provincial council the leaders of the people have all these years unceasingly drawn attention to the very subjects he mentions. In the Bombay Legislative Council so long ago as 1902 Sir Pherozshah Mehta got so tired of drawing the attention of an irresponsible and unresponsive officialdom to one important aspect of agriculture, the land revenue cess and its iniquitous nature, that he on one occasion walked out of it in disgust. The rest of the Professor's message is a string of platitudes. We all know that social and economic development "depends largely on combined and sustained efforts both by the people and the State." The point at issue is how far the State in India is prepared to help the people in instituting a land revenue policy conformable to their wishes.

A Fine Lead.

With a lakh of rupees accumulated by setting aside three-fourths of his salary every month, the Hon. Mr. Ganesh Datta Singh has been able to endow in a magnificent manner a work of urgent social welfare, the housing of Hindu orphans in his province. This example of self-sacrifice on the part of the Minister of Local Self-Government in Bihar and Orissa, reminiscent of the equally self-sacrificing zeal with which President Patel decided to send to Mahatma Gandhi a specific sum out of his salary, is worth emulation by other Indians in high positions. If those whom Dyarchy enables to enjoy high-salaried posts devote a considerable amount of their salaries to works of national utility, they will be serving their country in two ways simultaneously. Their well-directed charity helps the particular cause of public utility they favour and at the same time they show that the country can be administered efficiently on a far more modest scale of salaries than British officialdom demands.

Coming Into Its Own.

The announcement by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, at a meeting of the Sangit Sabha of Calcutta that the Minister of Education had ruled that Indian music was "a right and proper thing to be supported by Government funds" is very welcome. It is an encouraging sign that the efforts of those who have striven to obtain State recognition for Indian music are on the road to success, at least in Bengal. The Director of Public Instruction in that Province declared at the meeting that it was essential that Indian classical music should be given its place in their educational system as quickly as possible. This is an idea which heads of the Education Departments in other provinces will do well to support. We have in this Presidency an ill-paid class of men called "music teachers" attached to educational institutions, but they are generally looked upon as if they had neither academical nor social status.

THE BRITISH BUDGET

NEWS PAPERS AUTICIPATE 20 MILLIONS DEFECIT.

INCREASE OF TAXES CONTEMPLATED.

RUGBY, April 9.

The Budget statement by the Chancellor of Exchequer Mr. Churchill, which will be made in the House of Commons on Monday is awaited with keen interest. It is understood that Cabinet yesterday approved the budget proposals which are a closely guarded secret. It is realised that deficit on last year's account amounting to over £36,000,000 was exceptional and unavoidable owing to industrial troubles and, such a low yield from the existing taxation is unlikely in the coming year but newspapers anticipate that an additional £20,000,000 of revenue will be required and will necessitate some increase in the existing taxes or imposition of new ones. It is believed however that ithe Chancellor has no intention of departing from the orthodox lines in meeting difficulties. Mr. Churchill is spending the week-end in the country preparing his speech.

HEALTH MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Health Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain referred to the budget in a speech last night and said, that Government fully realised the strong feeling that existed as to the serious nature of the burdens of taxation. But he reminded his hearers that by far the greater part of the nation's expenditure of over £800,000,000 annually was accounted for by items which could not be touched. If, for instance, the rate of interest on national debt were lowered Government would be breaking its word with the people who lent money to the State. Moreover it must be borne in mind what tremendous injury had been done by events of the last year. But for the coal subsidy in the first instance and the consequences of long stoppage Government would certainly have fulfilled their anticipations of what they expected to have. As a matter of fact vast sums had been saved one way or another.—B. O. W.

KING FUAD'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO BE KING'S GUEST IN LONDON.

RUGBY, April 9.

Press reports from Cairo state that according to the present arrangement King Fuad will visit England in July arriving at Dover on the 4th and will stay for three days as the guest of the King at Buckingham Palace. During his stay in England King Fuad will visit the great manufacturing centre of Bolton Lancashire to honour the memory of Samuel Crompton who invented the spinning mule which revolutionised the cotton industry and whose work helped forward the march of Egyptian cotton fields. Crompton died in 1827 and the centenary is being celebrated at Bolton.—B. O. W.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT CONGRESS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, April 10.

The first step in connection with the arrangements for the next session of the Indian National Congress to be held here during the year end was taken today at a meeting of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee under the chairmanship of Mr .S. Srinivas Iyengar, when a resolution was adopted to the effect that every member of the Provincial Congress Committee shall be a member of the Reception Committee of the Congress on payment of Rs. 25. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar said the idea of bringing the Congress to Madras was not a new one. It was freely talked about during the last three years and it was the duty of Madras to rise equal to the occasion. He thought the Madras Congress would be important in many respects. It was full of promise, because he hoped that by the will of Providence it might be possible to secure a reunited Congress by the solution of the Hindu Moslem problem and the fusion of parties. The meeting elected Mr. K. Bhashyam Iyengar to the All-India Congress Committee in place of Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar General Secretaryy of the Congress. There was some discussion as to the site of the Congress but no definite decision was reached.—A. P.

DEWAN BAHADUR T. ACHARIAR DEPARTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

MADRAS, April 10.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar left Madras to-night by the Ceylon boat mail for Colombo en route to Australia. He sails from Colombo by s.s. "Maldevia" on the 15th instant and will land at Sydney on May 5th, arriving at Canbera on 9th to represent India at the opening of new Capital by the Duke of York and at the opening of the Federal Parliament on the 9th. On the eve of his departure Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar told a representative of the Associated Press that he was going to Australia as a representative of the Government as well as the people of India to take part in official functions in connection with the opening of the new capital at Canbera. During his stay in Australia he would take the opportunity to study the agricultural and educational institutions of the country. He would also investigate whether there were any grievances of Indians still to be remedied.—A. P.

VILLAGE REORGANISATION FUNDS.

ALLEGATION OF "UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE"

MR ANATH NATH MULLICK'S PLAINT ADMITTED.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the suit filed in the High Court by Mr. Anath Nath Mullick, Zemindar, against Mr. S. C. Bose, Mr. Nirmal Chunder, Mr. Nalini Rajan Sarkar, Mr. Girish Chandra Bose and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy in connection with village reorganisation fund, for an injunction of the High Court restraining the defendants and their agents from dealing with that fund and that a receiver be appointed for the administration of the fund.

THE FUND.

The plaint stated that some time in 1924-25 the late Mr. C. R. Das as the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee proposed to raise a fund for village reorganisation in Bengal and named it as the Bengal Swarajya week fund. Mr. Das succeeded in collecting in Calcutta Rs. 2,31,000 for that fund and the plaintiff was induced by Mr. Das to contribute Rs. 10,000 to that fund. The defendants, the plaint stated, without any sanction of the contributers, called themselves the managing committee of that fund and had taken possession of it. The plaintiff beleived that the defendants without the sanction of the contributors were administering the fund in a way other than was intended under the original scheme for which the fund was collected by Mr. Das. The plaintiff believed that large sums out of that fund had been spent for the last Council election and also the recent municipal elections.

UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURES.

The plaintiff stated that those expenditures were unauthorised in terms of the aim and object for which the fund was collected. The plaintiff repeatedly called upon the defendants to call a meeting of the contributors and to have a properly constituted managing committee and to administer the fund in a way consistent with the original object for which it was raised, but the defendants had refused and neglected to do so. In spite of repeated demands the defendants had failed and neglected to render to the plaintiff an account of how the fund was being administered. The plaintiff apprehended that unless the fund was administered under the direction of the High Court it would in a short time be lost to the good cause for which it was originally collected by the late Mr. Das.

PLAINT ADMITTED.

The plaintiff submitted that as one of the contributors, he had a good cause of action to file the suit against the defendants and that his cause of action arose in Calcutta early in September 1926 when the plaintiff had the reason to suspect the bona fides of the alleged committee and that the fund was being badly administered. The plaint was admitted and summonses were issued against the defendants.—A. P.

THE FATAL AMBUSCADE.

DETAILS TOUCHING THE DEATH OF CAPT. WEST.

MAYMYO, April 9.

Further details which have now been received regarding the ambuscade in the triangle and the death of Captain West show that Captain West was with an advanced party. Mr. Porter the civil officer behind Captain West had apparently sent back two sons of the Chief of Namkhum who were acting as guides, as he was told that there were no cross roads. So at least Mr. Porter was informed by the interpretor who is missing. Mr. Porter on hearing this, ordered the interpretor to get two guides from the next village, but before they arrived the ambush had taken place. Although he had exchanged the customary presents and seemed friendly, the Chief of Naukham apparently arranged the ambush. Some 50 Kachins armed with muzzle loading guns opened fire killing Captain West instantaneously, his orderly being badly wounded in the face. Mr. Porter hurried up and while doing so, saw the lance naik shot. At the same time, an armed peon by Mr. Porter's side was killed. Meanwhile, a Lewis gun had been brought into action at once, and cleared the ravine killing or wounding seven of the enemy, who however then attempted unsuccessfully to attack the rear guard. Captain West was buried at Kritaw, apparently some 14 miles south east of Punbum, Military police outpost on the west of the river. The Malikha column though surprised behaved splendidly.—A. P.

A TOOL OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS.

MOSCOW'S SPIRITED NOTE TO PEKING.

WILL NOT SURRENDER TO PROVOCATION.

EMBASSY TO BE WITHDRAWN.

The raid on the Soviet Embassy has culminated in a spirited Note from Moscow, in which the Russian Government refute the allegations made by the Peking Government as altogether void of truth and attributes the raid to hostile foreign influences.

The Embassy is to be withdrawn, unless the Peking Government immediately vacates the Soviet premises, releases the persons arrested and returns all the documents taken away during the raid. The Note declares that foreign imperialists are provoking it to war, and that Peking Government has become a tool in their game.

CHEN'S OFFER TO JAPAN.

LONDON, April 10.

Moscow.—The Soviet has informed the Chinese Charge d'Affairs that it has decided to withdraw the Embassy at Peking as a protest against the Embassy affair, leaving only Consular officials.

This decision was announced in a Note handed to Charge d'Affairs signed by Litvinov which expresses strong indignation. Particular annoyance is expressed at the raid on the military attache's quarters. The Note contends that if the Peking most ruthless repression in such circumstances, although it (Soviet) possesses adequate resources to have recourse to them. The Soviet next declares that foreign imperialists are provoking it to war, and that Peking Government has become a fool in their game, but it will not surrender to provocation from anybody, for its starting point is protection of interests of the toiling masses allover the world including the foremost peoples of China and the Soviet.—Reuter.

Cabinet had reason to suspect that the Chinese in the Soviet Embassy territory were engaged in anti-Pekinese interests they ought to have communicated with the Embassy instead of with the Diplomatic Body and the Dutch Minister Oudendijk (who as dovn signed the authorisation on its behalf) The Note describes the Peking Government's allegation that arms were discovered and documents found furnishing evidence of preparation for rising in May as altogether implausible and wide of truth, and suggests that the exclusion of representatives of the Embassy during the raid opens the door for anything to have been "found" which can be availed of by hostile foreign influences, which inspired and sanctioned the raid and in whose interests the acts were committed.

SOVIET GOVT'S DEMANDS.

The Note requires execution of the following "most elementary demands:"—

Immediate vacation of the Soviet premises in the Embassy quarter, and release of all persons arrested there during the raid; all documents from the premises of military attache must be immediately returned and also property stolen by police and military raiders. The Embassy will be withdrawn pending satisfaction of these demands.

The Note states that compliance with these demands will not humiliate the Peking Government, and that Soviet does not intend to follow in the foolsteps of Imperialist Governments who, it asserts, would have replied with the acts of the

"Be Good Friends to Me."

Saklatvala's Special Message to "Chronicle"

P. & O. S. N. CO., S.S. RANCHI.

The Chronicle,

You were the first Indian Paper to "pester" me in Aden with a kind invitation to say a word to your readers, and you are the last one to do the same before I leave.

You as well as the Press generally have on the whole treated me very fairly, even at the risk of boring your Readers, but I am sure "Communism" can stand such repeated messages.

To those that are your Readers, I say "Be good friends to me".

To those that are not your Readers, I say "Be good friends to the "Chronicle" We have a long way to go, but we can go it as quickly as China if we pull together as our Far Eastern Comrades are doing.

AU REVOIR
SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

April. 9th 1927.

FUTURE OF JAPANESE CONCESSION.

CHEN'S OFFER TO JAPAN.

LONDON, April 10.

The future of Japanese concession at Hankow is now engaging the attention of the Nationalist Government. According to an Hankow message it is reliably stated that Chen has made an offer to the Japanese Government not to interfere or to demand retrocession of the concession and also immediately to suppress all anti-Japanese agitation in China provided Japan would agree not to join Britain and United States in giving ultimatum to Nationalists. According to a Shanghai despatch, a naval wireless message from Hankow of same date as foregoing says that the Japanese are erecting strong defences round the concession and that they have mobilised volunteers. Military authorities and political bureau ave been discussing question of concession but the result is not known. The bureau, it is reported, favours attempt to take it, while military authorities are credited with being adverse to it. There is considerable movement among the Chinese who are distinctly uneasy. The Japanese and French rave evacuated the disriets above Hankow. The former have also evacuated Wuhu and the Americans who remained upriver are leaving Ichang and Crangsha.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST TROOPS WITHDRAWING

LONDON, April 10.

Shanghai.—A wireless from Hankow says that Nationalist troops at Wuchang have owned allegiance to Chiang-kai-shek.

Another message from Chinkiang shows that Suchuanfang's successful drive has reached three points on the north bank of the Yangtse opposite Chinkiang. He ras not yet crossed the river, but the Nationalists are falling back along the railway to Changchow and Nanking. A wireless from Nanking, reports trat there are signs that the Nationalists are withdrawing from Pukow. Many junks full of soldiers are continually crossing the river towards Nankking.—Reuter.

ALL ROUND FOREIGN EVACUATION

LONDON, April 9.

Peking.—The Japanese have evacuated Changsha. British evacuation of places above Hankow is now complete and Italians are beginning to evacuate all places up the river. British gunboats have arrived at Hankow.

Many Britishers are traversing Peking "en route" to Tientsin from Shansi and Honan and numbers of Americans are leaving Peking.—Reuter.

WHO AUTHORISED RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY?

LONDON, April 9.

Peking.—Permission to raid Soviet embassy was granted for a short period which was twice extended to enable the search to continue. Permit was granted at the meeting of the ministers of protocol powers which are not the same as diplomatic body. It is understood that Britain, United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Spain and Holland were represented. It is pointed out that nothing can be done at such meetings except by unanimous vote.

Some of the arrested Chinese have proved to be ordinary employees of Dahl Bank and Chinese Eastern Railway, and have been released.—Reuter.

WHY NATIONAL WEEK IS CELEBRATED

PROMOTION OF HINDU-MUSLEM UNITY.

LALAJI EMPHASISES NEED FOR UNITED ACTION

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Speaking at a mass meeting this evening Lala Lajpat Rai who arrived here this morning from Nagpur said that in the National Week they should remember that the bureaucracy never made any distinction between Hindus and Moslems. They should also remember that they were inhabitants of the same land and they should work united, sinking all differences. National Week was meant for promoting Hindu-Moslem unity and removing untouchability He emphasised there could be no difference between them on these matters and appealed to them to work out the programme. There might be differences between Hindus and Mahomedans when Swaraj was attained regarding the position of the respective communities but there could be no difference on the question of attaining Swaraj which was the common goal of both the communities.—A. P.

DANGEROUS GANG ROUNDED UP

CAPTURE AFTER BRISK ENGAGEMENT

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

According to a "Pioneer" account a dangerous gang of dacoits has been rounded up and captured in Dholpur State by the special dacoity police of the United Provinces under the command of Mr.. Young. They were a gang of Kanjars who had harrassed the western districts for many years and in a brisk engagement on the Chambal river in Dholpur State on the morning of the 5th instant eleven Kanjars including the notorious leaders Pirbhu and Kajidara were captured and another leader Haekema was killed. There were no police cesualties.—A. P.

GREEK WAR-DEBT SETTLEMENT.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LONDON

LONDON, April 9.

Agreement settling Greek war debt to Britain has been signed in London.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LONDON, April 10.

Jerusalem.—Eighty-two per cent of the electorate voted in the first Municipal Council election held in Palestine marking the first milestone along the path of representative self-government. Hitherto, Government has appointed councillors who are now elected in the ratio Moslems five, Jews four, and Christians three, corresponding to the size of the three communities.—Reuter.

TROTSKY AND ZINOVIEV.

SURRENDER TO MAJORITY OF RUSSIAN COMMUNISTS.

SOVIET ECONOMIC POLICY THE ISSUE.

Unconditional surrender by the new opposition which has recently grown up within the Russian Communist Party, under the leadership of Zinoviev and Trotsky, is officially reported from Moscow.

According to Reuter, the leaders of the opposition, Zionviey, Trotsky, Kamenev, Piatakov, Sokolnikov and Evdokimov, have published a statement declaring that they submit unconditionally to all the decisions of the 14th Congress of the Russian Communist Party and the decisions of the Central Committee and the Central Controlling Committee. They call upon their followers to do likewise.

The leaders of the opposition recommend the dissolution of all fractional groups formed by the opposition, and they admit that their recent actions in Moscow and Leningrad were in conflict with the decision of the Central Committee regarding the inadmissibility of discussion.

FRACTIONS REJECTED.

They are seceding from Shlhapnikov's Right group and are refusing support to any of the fractional groups within the various sections of the Communist International, such as the Ruth Fischer-Maslov group in Germany, the Souvarine grup in France or the Bordiga group in Italy.

The signatories of the statement assume political responsibility for the actions of their followers, and express the hope that the practical cessation of party strife will render it possible for all repentant members of the opposition to be reaccepted into the Communist Party. In conclusion they undertake to do their best to put a stop to party strife and prevent any further violations of party discipline.

A communique issued by the Central Committee states that the minimum requisites for guarantee of party unity have now been secured as a result of the opposition's statement.

OPPOSITION'S LAST BID.

Recent reports have shown, writes our Diplomatic Correspondent, that the opposition has been making a determined last bid for tre support of the mass of the Russian factory workers. Zinoviev and Trotsky endeavoured, by addressing mass meetings of factory workers in Moscow and Leningrad, to secure support for their arguments as to the immediate policy of the Russian Communist Party.

Their arguments have brought them into collision with the majority of the Party, led by Stalin, in so far as they urge that Stalin's policy is giving too much power to the private trader, who gains concessions from the Soviet Government. The present system, they argue, is enriching the peasant at the expense of the industrial workers, and the peasants are not becoming Bolsheviks.

"TAX THE PEASANTS."

The power of Communism, they contend, is based on the factory workers, and they press for the use of the powers of the State to speed up industrialisation, and to raise the price of manufactured goods, finding the wherewithal by the taxation of the richer peasants.

This, the majority replies, is the negation of the policy inaugurated by Lenin when he devised the New Economic Policy By means of this policy the Socialist State is to be built upon the development of a modernised agriculture working in alliance with industry, and for this the co-operation, not the subjugation, of the peasant is necessary.

The opposition has failed to convince the majority of the Russian Communist Party. Their meetings were folliwed by resolutions of proutest at their tactics. The leaders of the opposition were summoned to answer for their actions, as breaches of discipline, before the Central Committee.

Their withdrawal indicates that, although they have fought to the last for their views, they prefer to remain members of the Communist Party, although deprived of influence, rather than accept the alternative of exclusion.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

MAYMYO, April 9.

The Hon. Sir Bhupendranath Mitra left Government House for Namtu this morning.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, April 10.

Professor William Rothenstein in a letter to the Coroner at the inquest on John Winfield Heale, aged 20, son of an officer in Indian political service said that deceased was "gifted with exceptionally artistic and sensitive nature. He showed promise of brilliant future as a painter." Heale was one of his art students and was found hanging in a shed at Bisley whither he had gone on health recuperative trip in company with Rothenstein's son. Evidence was given by the uncle of the deceased living at Tonbridge that his nephew's health was good but he was moody which young Rothenstein corroborated. Verdict was returned of suicide in fit of mental depression. Jury expressed sympathy with Heale's relatives in India.—Reuter's Special.

THE HOUSING SCANDAL.

MISLEADING AND DECEPTIVE FIGURES.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR'S INDICTMENT.

We publish below extracts from the Minority Report of Mr. Manu Subedar who differed from all his colleagues of the Special Advisory Committee on the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Bombay Development Department.

The Government must have known that the estimated loss on the housing scheme was going to be increased very far beyond what it was expected.

In introducing the City of Bombay Improvement Bill on 3rd August 1920, the Governor said:—

"I will confine myself to saying that our rough estimate of the cost of these 50,000 tenements is some Rs. 5,50,00,000. According to our estimate, the annual loss entailed by the scheme will amount to Rs. 13,50,000."

Sir George Curtis before the Royal Society of Arts on 15th July, 1921, was equally confident and said:—

"The loss expected on the housing scheme, i.e., the difference between rent received on the one hand and interest charged on the other, is expected to be 13 lakhs per year. It is calculated that the appropriation of this sum of 13 lakhs from the cotton duty will render it possible to meet the loss on the housing scheme and provide a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan in 50 years."

During the whole interval apprehension was being felt that more taxation would be necessary to meet the losses from the extravagant activities of the Department. Attempt was made as late as February 1924 to allay these apprehensions; at a time when the Government should have had all the facts in their possession. Mr. Cadell as Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, speaking in the Council on the 19th February 1924, said:—

"And if it be found eventually that they cannot be built at remunerative rates, we have the share of cotton cess levied on cotton used in or exported from Bombay of Rs. 15 lakhs a year, together with the profits which I have above indicated are inevitable from the Back Bay Reclamation as our solid guarantee fund. Mr. President, we can proceed with this great work in full and certain confidence that we are building up the prosperity of Bombay on the solid basis of the improved health and happiness of the labouring classes."

The same assurance was reiterated by Mr. Cawasji Jehangir speaking in the following month in the following words:—

"There will be no loss as the deficit resulting from the letting of rooms below economic rents is made good from the cotton cess revenue allotted for the industrial Housing Scheme."

These two gentlemen were speaking when out of 3,920 rooms declared ready for occupation, only 2,707 were filled up, that is, there was a vacancy in the housing scheme of 31 per cent. I am told that in order not to show the preparation of vacancy as particularly heavy, chawls of construction that were completed, were not always handed over. This must have been so as will be seen from the following table:—

Year ending 31st March.	Number of rooms available for occupation.	Number of rooms occupied.
1923 ..	1,365	1,040
1924 ..	3,920	2,707
1925 ..	6,224	3,180
1926 ..	7,016	3,238

If on 31st March 1926 the number of rooms ready for occupation was 7,016, how is it that the actual number completed is 16,544 according to the letter from the Secretary to Department, dated the 25th June 1926, and the percentage of vacancies calculated accordingly?

If they had given any thought they would have seen that the provision made from the cotton cess towards the housing programme would not be enough to make up the deficit. The exact figure of loss as it is going to be borne by the taxpayer in future could only be seen from a careful analysis of the accounts.

UNSATISFACTORY AUDIT.

On the accounts side the weakness of the Department has been frequently remarked upon. A statement of receipts and expenditure, which was given in the administrative report during the year 1920-21, seems to have been omitted from all subsequent reports for reasons which have never been explained. Particulars of repairs and maintenance charges, which have been given in paragraph 60 would indicate that there was a considerable divergence and the same headings were not, therefore, uniformly given for instituting a comparison.

The Capital and Revenue Accounts had to be cast several times and in fact have been recast over and over again. This was mentioned by the Audit Officer in his note giving a further set of Capital and Revenue Accounts. Calculations of interest were sometimes made and sometimes not made and they were made at different rates. Whatever the system of accounts was originally, it was found necessary from time to time to strengthen it and the Government of India, who had lent out money considered it necessary to attach a Financial Adviser to the Department. Reports made to, or by, this Officer have not been made available to the Committee.

The auditing of the accounts must have been very unsatisfactory. As the Audit Officer only prepared Capital and Revenue Accounts, some relevant comments from the Accountant General, Bombay, in his audit report of the province bearing on the Development Department's housing activities are given in Appendix A.

An extraordinary departure with regard to pre-audit system was made in connection with the Development Department. Such a method is contrary to the established practice of all other Government Departments and there was no reason to adopt an absolutely new system,—a system which has not been applied to the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay.

From the Capital and Revenue Accounts which have been prepared, it is obvious that uniform estimates were never put up and almost every estimate for chawls was revised.

The following tables are instructive:—

Rents at revised rates allowing for 10 per cent vacancies ..	14,85,480	13,26,936 (also allowing bad debts).
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton cess (average for last four years)	15,70,000	16,33,700 (actual for 1924-25).
Total ..	30,55,480	29,60,636

	Estimate of expenditure. Original (19th Sept. 1925). Rs.	Revised (Majority Report). Rs.
Interest and Sinking Fund ..	23,76,000	22,68,854
Municipal Taxes ..	3,34,000	1,98,792
Management and establishment ..	1,33,000	1,62,000
Engineer's establishment ..	36,000	40,400
Accounts establishment ..	....	42,000
Audit establishment	12,000	12,000
Commission to Rent Collectors ..	....	12,500
Repairs ..	1,50,000	2,07,000
Sanitary stores, etc.	20,000	20,000
Pumping ..	80,000	....
Rent at Sewri ..	....	14,000
Total ..	31,41,000	29,47,546

DECEPTIVE AND MISLEADING FIGURES.

These figures appear to me to be deceptive and misleading. On the revenue side the figure of rent is put down at Rs. 13,26,936 allowing only 10 per cent. for vacancies and bad debts; in other words, it gives a monthly collection from the chawls by way of rents at Rs. 1,10,578. The maximum monthly collection hitherto has not been more than Rs. 31,213. In Worli, where over 60 per cent. of the chawls are located, over 95 per cent. of the rooms are vacant as against the 10 per cent. assumed in the estimates. The percentage of vacancies in other centres is as follows:—

	Per cent.
Naigaum ..	65
Sewri ..	62.8
DeLisle Road ..	46.8

The Majority Report, (drafted' by the Director, expressed the following hope:—

"The total number of tenants is now 3,600 and seems likely to reach 4,000 in the course of the year."

This would be well under 25 per cent. occupation and therefore over 75 per cent. vacancy. What is the use of estimates based on a 10 per cent. vacancy basis if the actual position is something like this? It can only give an exaggerated idea of the revenue and therefore divert attention from the heavy loss, which the Department must incur and which must be made good from general revenues during the next year.

As for the receipts of the cotton cess, the original estimate was based on a four years' average, which I consider to be sounder. The revised estimate at an increased is the actual for the last year. I do not know whether the cotton trade may not be diverted from Bombay to other ports, but I share the apprehension, which has been expressed, that the cotton trade may be so diverted. This was foreseen by shrewd men as early as 1920. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, speaking in the Council on 3rd August, 1920, said:—

"I am afraid that perhaps this Rs. 2 may act as a means of diverting the trade of Bombay to another port, and if that should happen we shall have to be very careful about it, and I think, due consideration will have to be paid to this point."

An inquiry into the effect of the cotton cess on the cotton trade of Bombay ought to be held. If it is then found that the trade is being diverted elsewhere, the revenue from cotton cess would tend to go down and it is just as well to be prepared for such a contingency.

On the expenditure side the Department has revised the position and shown the expenditure as nearly two lakhs less as the result of that revision. The rate of interest, which was originally reckoned in the departmental conclusion, was 7 per cent. (vide Appendix B). It is now reckoned at a lower rate, which would be in order if the Department is paying a lower rate. So far as the rate of interest is concerned, the Government choose a wrong moment for constructing the chawls. 6-1/2 per cent. free of income tax, which was given for the first Development Loan, is the heaviest rate ever given by Government. Borrowing at such a rate will be justified for an emergency, but not for social reform. It is so obvious that in the matter of housing, interest is a serious charge. Housing by public authorities should not be therefore undertaken except when they can borrow at very low rates. Conversion of old loans is desirable, but is only possible for the short period loans as it is difficult to induce the holder of Government Security to give up the advantage of a higher rate of interest if he can hold on to it.

SINKING FUND AND DEPRECIATION.

The sinking fund on housing schemes was originally reckoned at 28 years. It was deliberately altered in 1920 by an act as applied to the Improvement Trust to enable them to reckon sinking fund for 50 years instead of 28. Fifty years was the period also mentioned by Sir George Curtis.

"The loss expected on the housing scheme, i.e., the difference between rent received on the one hand and interest charged on the other, is expected to be 13 lakhs per year. It is calculated that the appropriation of this sum of 13 lakhs from the Cotton Cess will render it possible to meet the loss on the housing scheme and provide a sinking fund for the repayment of the loan in 50 years."

(Sir George Curtis before the Royal Society of Arts on the 15th July of 1921).

The sinking fund is now reckoned at sixty years. The Department must have had justification for this. A question was raised in the Committee, but it did not appear that any reputed architect's opinion was taken as to the life of the chawls and whether they will survive sixty years.

"RUINOUS FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS"

CAUSE OF DETERIORATION OF PEASANTS.

JAMKHANDI CATTLE FAIR SPEECHES.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, April 8.

The cattle Fair at Jamkhandi came off during the week and as usual attracted a big number of visitors from within and outside the limits of the State. Due to an outbreak of cholera in some of the adjoining Districts and also scarcity of water, there was a slight decrease in the number of cattle in the Fair. The quality of the animals was maintained. The prize giving ceremony was held to-day in an attractive Darbar presided over by the Chief.

NEED OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mr. Vaidya, the Agricultural Officer after reading his Annual Report addressed the Rayats at length explaining to them the need and benefits of introducing modern scientific methods, using better manures encouraging co-operation and the starting of Co-operative Societies and banks among the agriculturists.

Rao Bahadur Kulkarni followed and dwelt at length on the evils of partition of agricultural holdings and said it was one of the causes of the deterioration of the peasant class. He referred to the Poona Agricultural Show and said that it taught people what immense good could be reaped by applying our minds more seriously to cattle-breeding and the modern developed methods of cultivation.

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS.

The Chief then replied in terms befitting the occasion. He hoped that education and the subsequent improvement in the notions of the land holding class would work improvement. "Times must change and if peasantry in India is to progress this ruinous fragmentation of holdings must cease and the application of scientific methods and the healthy principle of co-operation must come in." He then congratulated the prize-winners and those concerned in the successful management of the Fair and after distribution of Pan-Supari and flowers the proceedings terminated.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN EDUCATION

RIGHT AND PROPER THING FOR GOVT SUPPORT

CALCUTTA, April 9.

Presiding at the annual prize distribution of the Sangit Sangha to-day Mr. E. F. Caton, Director of Public Instruction, said it was essential that Indian classical music should be given its place in their educational system as quickly as possible, and he was glad to state that the present Minister of Education had already made a ruling that Indian music was a right and proper thing to be supported by Government funds. It was essential that all over India there should grow up strong academies for safeguarding the interests of Indian music. The support of such societies was a patriotic act as they stood for the preservation and advancement of Indian culture.—A. P.

BRITISH PLEADER IN SHANGHAI.

"MUST WEAR CHINESE DRESS."

CURIOUS SARTORIAL POINT OF LAW.

The following interesting incident is reported in the "Hongkong Weekly Press and China Overland Trade Report" of 18th Feb. 1927. It throws lurid light on the attitude of British pleaders in Shanghai courts in respect of rules of conduct laid down for observance of those who plead in those courts, irrespective of nationality.

At the Provincial Court recently the peculiar situation arose of a British lawyer having to relinquish his appearance in several cases which arose in the Mixed Court, as because of his status, he could not wear the gown as prescribed by the Court. It is understood that the position applies to all British lawyers in Shanghai. The dialogue was as follows:—

Mr. Covey: I appear for the plaintiff and would ask the Court for an adjournment to enable the parties to come to a settlement.

Judge Zia: Why are you not robed in the Chinese gown and silk?

Mr. Covey: Because I am not a Chinese lawyer.

Judge Zia: Then I cannot hear you.

Mr. Covey: I do not think that I will be divulging anything confidential if I refer your Honour to a letter addressed to the Chief Justice of this Court from the British Bar Association, having reference to its members' appearance in the Provincial Court in gowns. I believe that the letter informed the Chief Justice that we were, as British practitioners, prohibited from appearing in other Courts than our own in the dress a foreign Court might have laid down as to be worn by its nationals, nor could we wear what was laid down by our own Courts in other than the British Court.

Judge Zia: I know nothing about the letter and I cannot think that this Court having laid down that legal practitioners practising in this Court must wear the silk and gown, 'per se', other lawyers would agree that because you are a British legal practitioner we must or would allow you to plead in any other dress than what is provided by the Court. I am not empowered to alter the rule as laid down by these Courts and, therefore, cannot see, if such a letter is in existence from your Bar Association, that matters as they stand would be altered.

BRITISH CUSTOM NO PRECEDENT.

Mr. Covey: I would draw your Honour's attention to the fact that any and all recognized lawyers of other nations having the accustomed courtesy to plead in British Courts appear in ordinary clothes and are not expected to adress the Court in the wig and gown.

Judge Zia: I cannot help that. This Court had made a ruling and that ruling must stand.

Mr. Covey: Then am I to understand that because my standing as a British legal practitioner permits of my wearing the gown of British solicitor in British Courts and no other and provides that I shall not appear in any Court outside my own in its or another gown, I am barred from practising in this Court and continuing in the many cases filed before it present functioning.

Judge Zia: I do not wish to declare myself on that as I have not seen or before heard of the letter referred to. I will adjourn the case for five minutes to enable you to consult the Assistant Chief Judge, Mr. Woo, over the point as to whether you may plead in these Courts without wearing the Chinese gown and silks or not.

Mr. Covey: I have two cases in the No. 5 Court and have already been called to attend there, so would ask for an adjournment of to-day's case before you and before its hearing I will consult with the learned Asisstant Chief Judge.

Judge Zia: I will take only two minutes.

A WHOLESALE WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Covey (on his return): I have no other alternative than to bow to your Honour's ruling.

Judge Zia: I am sorry, Mr. Covey, but at the same time I think that you will understand that there is no ill-feeling but that I was compelled to open up the question of dress which has been clearly laid down for lawyers to wear who practise in these Courts.

Mr. Covey: I clearly understand that no personal discourtesy or animosity was intended, so I withdraw from further pleadings in all and every Chinese case in these Courts.

Mr. Lee Vee Wai (Mr. Covey's interpreter): May I speak to Mr. Covey's client?

Judge Zia: No, you may not, as I cannot recognize you as an interpreter of a lawyer who is not dressed in Chinese robes.

FEUDATORIES OF KOLHAPUR

THEIR UNJUST TREATMENT.

(BY VERITAS.)

In the new regime of Kolhapur the Darbar, it is alleged, have proposed to Government to have more control over their feudatories. Rao Bahadur Lathe, the Dewan, is struggling to bring about the revision of the Treaty of 1862 which guaranteed the rights of these feudatories. Whatever that may be the Government of Bombay have been acting in a most unconstitutional manner so far as these people are concerned. The Maharaja, it is believed, is trying to gain the Residuary Powers now vested in the British Government. He has sent a representation without entering into the merits of this claim which is undoubtedly a matter which concerns the rights and privileges of the feudatories. They are entitled to know what is claimed against them and to have their say before any decision is reached by Government. The Government is not prepared to give any inkling of what is passing behind the scenes. But they have said in reply to the memorial submitted by the feudatories asking for an outline of the proposals made by the Kolhapur Darbar, that these do not affect the guaranteed rights of the feudatories but if any petition is presented on their behalf it would be considered. This reply is not only preposterous but also most unjust and incongruous. If as a matter of fact the guaranteed rights are not going to be affected why is Government solicitous about inviting a petition? What is the petition to contain? In the case of an ordinary subject of the Crown when any question is being considered by Government relating to his interests he has an undoubted right to know the substance of the matter in issue. But even this elementary right is denied by the Political Department under the control of Sir Leslie Wilson. It is significant to note in this connection that when a similar attempt was made by the late Maharaja in 1919 a copy of the representation submitted by His Highness to the Government was sent by His late Highness to the feudatories for their remarks. The present Dewan has not even the courtesy to follow into the footsteps of his late master in such a momentous affair.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

The Darbar has been making unfounded charges against these feudatories and complaining to the Government that they are insubordinate, and defiant. The Dewan recently has stated in his Administration Report that a spirit of insubordination has become habitual in some of the Jahagirdars. The Dewan has been making fantastic claims against the feudatories which were decided by the Government some 30 years ago. But in spite of this, the Dewan is re-agitating questions which he has no business to do, regard being had to the final decisions of the Government on these questions in the past. We cite only a few instances. The Kolhapur Darbar now claims that it has the power to appoint magistrates in the feudatory Jahagirs. The matter was decided in 1903 by the Governor-in-Council against the Darbar. Similarly the Kolhapur Maharaja claims that he has the right to appoint subjudges in the Jahagir Courts. The matter was adjudicated in favour of the feudatories in 1892. The Dewan now claims the right of appointing pleaders in the Court of the Feudatory Jahagirs. This claim was held untenable in 1901 by the Government. The Dewan puts forward the claim that the Darbar has the right to appoint Karbharees in these Jahagirs, the Government have affirmatively stated that this power does not rest with the Darbar. The Darbar claims that the feudatories cannot introduce revenue survey rates within the Jahagir territories without the sanction of the Darbar. But this claim also was negatived by the Government. In spite of these express orders of the Government the present Dewan of Kolhapur is issuing orders to these Jahagirdars in contravention of the express decisions of the Government in the past. Now is this not defiance? and is this not insubordination? We cite another very flagrant instance to bring home the imperious and over-bearing conduct of the present Dewan in setting at naught the vested rights of the feudatories. The feudatories enjoy complete control over the Jadid alienations in their Jahagirs. The Darbar has got nothing to do with these Inams. A case of such Inam was decided by a feudatory. The aggrieved party went to the Resident who confirmed his decision. A petition was prepared to the Government against the decision of the feudatory and it was rejected. In spite of all this the Dewan of Kolhapur entertains an application asking for relief against the decision of the Jahagirdar confirmed by two superior authorities. Is this not autocratic high-handedness? Does it lie in the mouth of this Dewan to call these feudatories defiant and insubordinate?

LATE MAHARAJAH'S POLICY.

The late Maharaja of Kolhapur exploited the unrest in British India to strengthen his hold on the politicals. He scented sedition where none existed, hunted out people, for disloyalty when as a matter of fact everyone else knew that they were quite innocent, foisted up cases of bomb and conspiracy in his own State which was the last place which could have been the breeding ground of sedition, and thus succeeded in ingratiatnig himself into the good graces of the Government, which had become nervous and suspicious. Under the colour of stamping out sedition in his State he succeeded in diverting the attention of the authorities from the high-handed career which he himself was pursuing in own State. It is a matter of sincere congratulation that everyone of these feudatories has challenged the Darbar to prove this mischievous and highly dangerous accusation recklesaly made against this class. The feudatories are fighting against the Darbar for their cherished rights and privileges. It is an open, legitimate and constitutional fight. When the Darbar under the inspiration of the new Dewan is bent upon making inroads upon their vested rights long settled by the Government could any rational man think that they should not legitimately protest against the menace to their rights, when a deliberate attempt is made to reduce them to the position of mere Tainatdars of alienees of land revenue? The history of the disputes about internal sovereignty in the Jahagir territories going on between the feudatories and the Darbar would unmistakably point out that the residuary jurisdiction vested in the Paramount Power has saved them from molestation and usurpation by the Darbar. The feudatories are independent in their internal affairs and this position does not in any way militate against seigaorial rights of the Maharaja. The Bombay Government in 1891 affirmed this view and the Secretary of State in 1911 held that the tenure of the feudatories was not incompatible with the possession of the highest rights and titles similar to those enjoyed by the Jahagirdars of Phaltan and Sawantwadi. In the face of this pronouncement of the highest authority in British India, the Dewan cannot afford to trifle with the internal independence of the Jahagirs.

FEUDATORIES' PAST SERVICES.

It is to be remembered that the Jehagirdars of Kolhapur are not the outcome of sheer royal favour but it is they who have saved the gadi of the Maharaja of Kolhapur from extinction. Students of history cannot forget the fact that the territory of Rajaram I was conquered by the Moghuls and he actually fled to Tanjore. The territory was reconquered by the Jahagirdars of Bavada and Vishalgadh and loyally and faithfully was restored to Tarabai. It is these heroic Brahmin Chieftains who kept the Kolhapur flag flying. It is these very Sardars who rescued the Kolhapur gadi from the onslaught of Mahadji Shinde in 1778. It is, therefore, a sad irony of fate that the descendent of Rajaram I, the present Rajaram Maharaj under the narrow and ill-conceived inspiration of his Dewan should try to degrade these very feudatories who have rendered such signal service irrespective of caste to the Kolhapur gadi in the past. Administrative grievances there are many and the just and wisest course would be to have these matters decided by a properly constituted commission representing the feudatoris and the Maharaja and presided over by an independent judicial officer. We appeal to Sir Leslie Wilson to acquaint himself with the past history of these feudatories, to study the policy of the Government followed from time to time and to be just, equitable and considerate in this matter. They have a grievance against the present Dewan who is trespassing on their rights. In his biography of Shahu Maharaj, he has made unwarranted and defamatory observations against these feudatories and their secretaries. The Dewan of Kolhapur has to deal with the feudatories in his every-day administration. A Dewan with such a preconceived bias against the feudatories ought not to have been selected at all. It is only bare justice to say that any representation of the Dewan should be viewed in the light of this perspective. The visit of His Excellency at this juncture is most inopportune. When the strained relations between the feudatories and the Maharaja are about to be adjudicated, Sir Leslie Wilson ought to have kept himself quite free from the corroding atmosphere of Kolhapur. He should not leave room to believe that his sympathies are affected by the sumptuous royal hospitality. Decorum and proprfety require this of the Governor.

REVISION OF CEYLON CONSTITUTION.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY ADVOCATED

Colombo, Apr. 10.

Sir Hugh Clifford, the Governor of Ceylon, made to-day another important announcement prior to his departure at the end of May stating that he had proposed to send out a special commission to Ceylon to enquire and advise upon the revision of the constitution. The Ceylon Legislative Council at present consists of twelve officials and thirty-seven unofficial members twenty-nine of them being elected.

Indication that another stage towards self-Government is contemplated, as the Secretary of State for Colonies, according to the Governor, is quite fully aware of the assiduity and devotion to duty and the public spirit manifested by the unofficial members of the Legislative Cuncil.

The Governor's representations are believed to be exceedingly favourable to Ceylon.—A. P.

INDORE LETTER

GAN GOWER FESTIVAL.

DARING BURGLARY IN SHIV VILAS PALACE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 6.

A man in the uniform of a sentry entered the Shiv Vilas Palace on Sunday last at night. No one in the palace seemed to suspect him, as he passed off as a watchman on duty. H. H. the Senior ex-Maharani occupies this palace. In the midnight some watchmen of the Maharani noticed a light in the basement where the State jewellery and valuables we placed in a strong room. On going there they found the heavy lock of the strong room broken and several valuables heaped up near the door. On making a search they found the uniformed burgler hiding himself under a bench. He was at once arrested and the police are making enquiries. I hear there are still several questionable characters in the police and the military. It will be advisable for the Cabinet carefully to scrutinise the antecedents of these men. It is a disgrace to retain in service such men. This case has created a sensation in Indore city.

Karamat Khan, one of the accused in the famous Bawla murder case who was acquitted in Bombay, has been arrested for his alleged complicity in the riots.

THE GAN GOWER FESTIVAL.

The festival of Gan Gawar is very popular among the women of Malwa and Rajutana. It is celebrated in the month of Cheitra, end of March, and lasts for three days. During the ex-Maharaja's regime this festival was celebrated with great splendour, and the road between the old and new palaces presented a cheerful sight. The whole thoroughfare was completely covered with 'gullal' red powder. When women in gay attires passed this road with images of Gowaris on their heads, the inmates of the palaces on both sides freely indulged in hitting with gualal-gota balls, in the style of confettis, these women, who regarded it as a compliment. This afternoon crowds of Malvi women were seen pasing the roads with their Gowaris. The State Gowaris with elephants and military lavajama marched in procession to the river by the side of Chatri Baugh, where a fair was held and crowds of men and women were making themselves merry. It was a pleasing sight to see children enjoying themselves on the merry-go-rounds and purchasing toys. The immersion of the images was announced by the firing of guns. The square in front of the palaces presented a lively sight during the last three days. The poorer classes heartily took part in this festival. The mills were closed to-day.

Shri Nath Madhava Maharaja is still at Indore. There was a special reception arranged at the Sukh Niwas Palace on the 5th instant when the two ex-Maharanis took durshan of the spiritual teacher H. H. Chandrawantibai, the Senior ex-Maharani gave costly presents and full dress to the Guru Mahraj, and performed the padya-j-puja. Mr. Meghasham Reghe, LL.B., performed Hari Kirtan in honour of the anniversary day of the Maharaj in Sidar Kibe's wada, on the 4th instant.

There was another accident in connection with Sir Hukumchand's wedding festivities. A horse took fright in the procession and smashed a big car. No one, however, was injured. People here are criticising this display of ostentation the pegeantry which has exceeded even the magnificence of the spectacle when the Holkar Maharaja's son was married two years back.

Mr. Shambhunath Segal, it is said, will be made Municipal Secretary, Mr. Chandoreker becomes Cabinet Secretary. The Cabinet is at present very busy in making changes as it is reported to be anxious to give a post to one retired Delhiwala from Neemuch.

CORRECT ANSWER
TO
QUESTION
BY

The Unfailing Oriental and Modern Astrological and Astronomical Scientific Calculations.

Just wash off your doubts, and make sure of yourself, by putting up in question; you are worried about, and the answer will make you free of all your anxieties; may it be about Health, Wealth, Profession, Education, Love, Marriage, Children, Relatives, Friends, Journey, or whatsoever.

Only give the accurate and actual time and date of writing each question, with name in full. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Charges Re. 1 per question.

N.B.—Astrological and Astronomical work of every description, also Palmistry and Character Reading are most satisfactorily done.

Full particulars and terms on application.

YOGA MANDAL,
Post Box No. 115, CAWNPUR.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION IN SIND PUBLIC SERVICE

NEW RULES OF RECRUITMENT

The Deputy Secretary to the Bombay Government has sent us the following for publication:—

In pursuance of the policy of bringing about a fair representation of Mussalmans in the Public Service of Sind, Government in 1918 adopted a system of making direct appointments of Mussalmans to the grade of Mukhtiarkars to the number of four a year. In 1921-1924 no recruitment was possible owing to reduction of establishment caused by retrenchment and the necessity of absorbing the men already appointed, but in 1925 three appointments were made.

Experience has shown that the system of direct recruitment to the grade of Mukhtiarkars has several disadvantages. In the first place, men appointed direct do not possess sufficient experience to perform efficiently the difficult and varied duties of a Mukhtiarkar's post, and in consequence the interests of both Government and the public suffer, and undeserved discredit is brought on Mussalman officers in general. Moreover, although the number of Mussalman Mukhtiarkars is increased by the system of direct appointments, the number of Mussalmans in the Taluka offices tends to decrease, since Mussalman graduates try for direct appointments as Mukhtiarkars and do not accept lower places as no special facility is given them to rise from the lower ranks. It has also been found that Mussalman graduates do not accept quite good posts in other departments, because they prefer to wait for the chance of being selected for the Mukhtiarkars' appointments.

Government have given the subject their careful consideration with a view to devising a fresh scheme which would be of greater benefit to the administration as a whole and to the Mussalman community in particular. Before adopting the scheme described below, Government have taken the opportunity of consulting Mussalman opinion, which has been found to be in favour of the scheme.

Under the scheme in each of the seven districts of the Province an appointment will be provided each year in the grade of Rs. 85—5|2—100, to which a Mussalman graduate will be appointed by direct recruitment. The total number of appointments made in this way will be limited to 21, which number will be reached by the end of three years. A Mussalman graduate appointed to any of these posts will serve for the first six months as escond Munshi in a Taluka office, after which period he will be made a Taluka Head Munshi. He will then be sent for a course of training and will be required to pass the qualifying examination within three years from the date of his first appointment. In default he will revert as an ordinary graduate clerk. After having passed the qualifying examination, the selected graduate will be tried in an acting vacancy of Mukhtiarkar and will subsequently be confirmed, if found suitable. Qualified Mussalmans already in the grade of Rs. 85—5|2—100 are to have the same claim for promotion in the Mukhtiarkars' cadre as the new recruits, and Mussalman graduates already in the grade of Rs. 30—5|2—80 will be held eligible for direct appointments under the new scheme. Once the maximum number of 21 appointments has een reached, further direct recruitment to these posts will take place as vacancies occur by the appointment of previously recruited Mussalman graduates as Mukhtiarkars.

It will be seen that the new scheme provides for a considerably larger number of Mussalman entrants into the Public Service, the number of posts held by directly recruited Mussalmans being raised from an existing maximum of four to a constant figure of 21. It also gives security of tenure to such entrants, since men appointed under the new scheme who fail to be confirmed as Mukhtiarkars will smiply revert to a clerical appointment instead of, as at present, being discharged from employment altogether. Finally the men who are appointed as Mukhtiarkars will have had training, discipline and experience during their service as Head Munshi, so that the general efficiency of the service will be increased.

THREATENED ABOLITION OF BENARES HIGH SCHOOL

PUBLIC DEMAND PRESERVATION.

BENARES, April 9.

A public meeting of the citizens of Benares was held at the Town Hall under the presidentship of Raja Motichand to consider what steps should be taken to safeguard and maintain the London Mission High School from its threatened abolition, its transfer to Wesleyan Mission Society and regarding the same as a middle school. Necessary resolutions were passed and a committee was appointed to do the needful in the matter. A deputation headed by Raja Motichand and influential representatives will soon wait upon His Excellency the Governor and the Director of Public Instruction to request them to preserve the school as a high school by any means.—A. P.

700,000 DOPE SMUGGLERS.

HOW EUROPEAN AGENTS GET THEIR SUPPLIES GIRLS: WHO WORK FOR MORPHIA "WAGES."

CRAVING LEADS TO BONDAGE.

There are 700,000 men and women engaged in Europe alone in the illicit sale of cocaine, morphia, heroin and opuim; in the United States and Canada there are 300,000 drug smugglers, and in the East the number is too large to allow of any census by the authorities or the investigators of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, who have been for some time gathering data in all parts of the world.

In 1926 no fewer than 35,000 deaths in Europe were known to have resulted from the use of drugs, 60 per cent. of the cases being women—many of them girls in their 'teens. It is estimated that in the U.S.A. more than 100 deaths occur every day from drug-taking.

The Advisory Committee to the League have had to confess their failure to discover the real sources of supply of the drugs, and where the "fathers" of the world traffic in dope are to be found. In this connection the proposal of the British delegate to the League that an inquiry should be instituted among chemical manufacturers was unanimously agreed to. Other countries also have agreed to start a similar compaign of investigation.

I was invited by the Advisory Committee to amplify facts proffered them, and I was able to supply them with much interesting information on the subject of their perplexity, (writes a special correspondent in the "Sunday News.")

There is not a single case of the controlling board of a British firm countenancing illicit dealings in drugs, but in a good many cases outsiders are supplied unknowingly.

SECRET FACTORIES.

A band of traffickers form themselves into a company and, under the pretence of manufacturing some chemical product, order, through the trade, large supplies of cocaine, morphine and heroin. To cover themselves they make some show of manufacturing some quantity of their product, but about 80 per cent. of the drugs find their way to the dope agents, and so to the addicts.

The real source of the enormous quantities of illicit drugs in circulations, however, is a "ring" or secret "factories" in England, France, and Germany. Here, behind the cloak of some other business, the drugs are made by clever, though crocked chemicals. One of these secret "drug factories" was discovered not very long ago by Scotland Yard in rather a peculiar manner.

It had been noticed by the Customs at the Millwall Docks that large quantities of the coca plant were being imported from Peru by a firm purporting to be manufacturers of a vegetable, alkaloid medicine. The "Drug Detail" at Scotland Yard decided to look the firm up, well aware that cocaine is made from the coca plant. They found that quantities of sealed and encased bottles of the supposed patent medicine contained, in fact, pure cocaine for distribution all over Europe.

'DOPE EMPEROR'S' BOAT.

Near Rheims the French police discovered not long ago a large secret plant where sufficient morphia was made to keep all the hospitals in France supplied for several years.

An interesting feature of this raid was the discovery of a number of drug outfits—little leather pocket cases containing hypodermic syrings, a case of needles and a quantity of morphine. These outfits had found a ready sale among addicts in Paris Monte Carlo at as much £25 to £1000 each, the majority of the purchasers being wealthy and fashionable women.

In Hamburg an amazing manufactory was discovered in the hold of an old tramp steamer which had been lying apparently derelict in the docks for years. No one could understand why she was not sold or broken up. Her harbour dues were regularly paid, however, and she retained her berth. One day shots were heard on board, and the police at once investigated. What they discovered amazed them.

The holds were fitted up as chemistry works, and here cocaine, morphia, and heroin were being made—not by men, but by 30 girls under the command of a man known to be one of the "Drug Emperors" of the world. The girls were at once arrested, but by some chance the arch-traffickere succeeded in escaping in a motor-boat.

The girls were found to be in a deplorable condition—every one of them morphia-maniacs It transpired that they had been made slaves to the drug by the man, and then, when the craving for drugs had properly set in had been forced to work in the secret manufactory for a daily "shot" of morphine as wages.

BONDAGE PREFERRED.

If they did not work hard enough the "Master" would withhold the drug supply until, nearly mad with the craving for it, the girls would return to their task and perform their full quota of labour.

In Paris a similar haunt was discovered, where no fewer than 70 young girls, whose ages ranged from 16 to 23 years, worked at making and parcelling drugs and "packing" opium pills. They also received dope in lieu of payment, and were housed and fed on the premises.

In the grip of the drug dabit the girls seldom sought to escape, and even if they did try and get away from the bondage they quickly returned to their Drug-Master when the craving returned.

It is these places that the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drug Addiction ought to attack.

ALLEGED FAILURE TO PROVIDE ACCOUNTS

SUIT AGAINST MR. SEN GUPTA

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In the suit brought by Mr. Anath Mullick against Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, the plaintiff stated that in 1925 and 1926, he was a member of the Bengal P. C. C. At the request of the defendant the plaintiff advanced to him Rs. 5,000 to be spent in the interest of the Congress cause in Bengal. In August 1926, he inspected the account books of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and found that the sum of Rs. 5,000 was neither credited in the books nor were any expenses of it shown there. The defendant then showed to the plaintiff a certain book in which various moneys were shown to have been received from various people and from the debit side of it it appeared that all these moneys transferred to Mr. Kiran Sarkar Roy on account of expenses and the defendant in spite of repeated demands failed to show how these sums were spent. The plaintiff further stated that the plaintiff believed that the defendant had not spent the sum for the purposes for which it was advanced and the plaintiff submitted that the defendant was personally responsible to refund the money to the plaintiff with interest. He praved or a decree for the sum of Rs. 5,000 against the defendant with interest. The plaint was admitted.—A. P.

BERAR VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

ADDRESS TO MINISTER DESHMUKH

YEOTMAL, April 9.

The first session of the Berar Village Panchayat Conference is to be held at Daryapur, in Amraoti district, on the 16th and 17th April, under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. It is understood that an address of welcome will be presented to the Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, Minister of Agriculture, who is likely to attend it.—A. P.

GROWTH OF CAPITALISM

JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, April 9.

During February last, forty-two joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate capital of Rs. 123 lakhs as against 50 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 380 lakhs in the preceeding month and 45 companies with Rs. 191 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceeding year. Bengal accounted for companies with an authorised capital of 41 lakhs and Madras for 3 companies with Rs. 25 lakhs. The largest flotation in February was the South Indian Farms, Madras, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. Nineteen companies Limited by shares with an aggregate capital of Rs. 59 lakhs having ceased work went into liquidation or were dissolved or otherwise became defunct during the month of February 1927. Five companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 19 lakhs that were in liquidation before 1st February last were finally dissolved during this month. There was a net increase of Rs. 15 lokhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in February last.—A. P.

PASSPORT VAGARIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Last week, I applied to the Government of Bombay for a Pass-Port to go to Great Britain, U. S. A., Japan and China for study in journalism and other purposes of travel. I am informed by the Pass-Port Officer to the Government of Bombay that a Pass-Port can not be granted to me. Lately we have heard much about the vagaries of the Pass-Port Office. As this incident speaks for itself. I need not add any more criticism. I will like simply to bring the case to the notice of the public.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

Bombay, April 8.

SHIVAJI TER-CENTENARY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The year 1927 is, according to the now prevalent belief, the year of the Ter-centenary of the birth of the great Hindu hero Shri Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Hindupada Padshahi in the Deccan in the 17th century. A controversy has recently arisen about the exact date and the year of this event, and the researchers in Maharatta history are busy discussing the pros and cons of the two dates in the light of the old and the newly discovered historical material bearing on that point. It is too much to say that a final decision of the question, so as to be universally acceptable, can be arrived at in a short time. The new date put forward by one party to the controversy is the year 1930. But in a matter like this, it is better to err on the safe side, and not to allow the current year to elapse without celebrating the ter-centenary of the birth of the great national hero. In case the new date comes to be universally accepted before that time, the festival can also be celebrated again in that year. At any rate this is one of those nationally enjoyable things which lose nothing by repetition.

The date of the birth of Shivaji according to the old School is Vaishak Shudh Tritiya of the present Hindu year, the English date being 3rd May 1927. And we hereby appeal to the Hindu leaders in every Province in India to organise in their own town or city a festival in memory of the great event and in a manner worthy of the same. The usually accepted manner of celebrating sports and games, etc., distributed over one or more days according to local convenience; but this is an occasion when sentiment may stimulate the ingenuity of patriotic mind to think out and execute even other highly exhilarating and yet innocent forms of social enjoyment and the gratification of a historical sense and good taste.

Shivaji has primarily been to the Maharashtra what Ashoka Pratapaditya, Prithiraj, Ravo Pratap, Vikramaditya Shalivahan, Shri Harsha and others were to the others parts of this country of Bharat Varsha or Hindusthan. But though the immediate work allotted to these different heroes happened to be limited to or conditioned by the tract and the population within their reach, still their existence, their achievements, their glory and their memory is the common heritage of the Hindus or the Aryan people in every part of Bharatvarsha And by celebrating the festival, our people will be but ministering to their own national spirit and sentiment. We therefore feel no hesitation in approaching you with this communication and requesting you to consult your friends, followers and co-workers and organise with their help a grand festival in memorry of the great Shivaji Maharaj and have an account of your doing in this respect published in the public press for general information.—Yours, etc.

LALA LAJPATRAI,
PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA,
SIR SHANKARAN NAIR, Kt.
M. R. JAYAKAR.
N. C. KELKAR.
M. S. ANEY.
B. S. MOONJE.
G. D. BIRLA.

G. S. Kharparde, Dr. U. Rama Rao, Manmohandas Ramji, Lokanath Mukherjee, A. Rangaswami Ivenger, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Nirmal Chuder, Ganganand Sinha, Har Bilas Sarda, Hirday Nath Kunzru, K. C. Neogy, Ram Narayan Singh, Mukhtar Singh, Thakur Bhargava, Gaya Prasad Singh, C. S. Ranga Iver, Bhabendra Chandra Roy, Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury, M. K. Acharya, C. Duraiswami Ayyangar, Harchandrai Vishandas, Mahendra Prasad.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, Shanmukhan Chetty, V. Ramdas Pantulu, S. N. Hali, G. S. Sardesai, R. V. Wandekar, B. V. Jadhav, A. B. Kolharkar, Vice-Presidents Ter Centenuary Shivaji Birthday.

D. D. Sathye, Joseph Baptista, Sardar Sabhajeerao, Chandroji Rao Angre, Gawlior, S. K. Bole, Shet Laljee Naranjee, Celebration Committee, Bombay.

M. B. Welkar, N. D. Savarkar, B. G. Kher, N. B. Pandia, R. A. Gole, B. V. Warekar, Secretaries Ter centenary Shivaji Birthday Celebrations Committee, Bombay.

Raja Naravanlal Bansilal, Keshav Appa Padhye, P. G. Sahasrabuddhe, Treasurers, Ter. Centenary Shivaji Birthday Celebration Committee, Bombay.

K. K. Dadachanji, R. S. Asavale and others.

THE KUOMINTANG.

ITS ORGANISATION AND METHODS.

A detailed description of conditions in Canton and the functioning of the Kuomintang Government is contained in an article by Sergei Dalin which recently appeared in "Pravda," writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. Dalin emphasises the political and economic power of organised labour in Canton, together with the increasing will and ability of the trade unions to enforce their demands, even against the desire of the more conservative elements in the Kuomintang Government. Some of the workers notably in Swatow, spontaneously continued the boycott of Hong Kong even after the Cantonese authorities had officially terminated it. Much discontent was aroused by a statement attributed to Mr. Eugene Chen that the terminating of the boycott meant a change in the Cantonese policy towards England, and the workers were only pacified when the statement was formally repudiated.

Labour, it seems, is organised 100 per cent in Canton, and strikes are continuous. The real wages of the Chinese labourers, according to Mr. Dalin, have decined by 10 per cent during the last ten years, and only amount, on the average, to a dollar a month. With its organisation Chinese labour has acquired a new sense of dignity When a police official beat a rickshaw coolie all the rickshawmen struck in sympathy, and the incident was only settled by the dismissal of the official. When the authorities threatened to lock out the arsenal workers a general strike was threatened, and this dispute also ended in a victory for labour.

At the same time the Cantonese workers are patriotic in the sense that they fully supported the northern expedition of the Cantonese armies. But the strikes in Canton did not altogether stop even under the pressure of war conditions.

DEVIATIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN MODEL.

In some of its features, notably in its complete control of the Government and in its organisation, with a Central Committee as the highest organ, and a smaller group, the Political Bureau, which guides and directs the decisions of the Central Committee, the Kuomintang party seems to be indebted to the Russian Communist party. November 7, the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, is observed as a national holiday in Cantonese China, along with November 12, the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

But there are other points in which the Kuomintang organisation deviated from the Russian model. For instance, all Government employees automatically enter the Kuomintang party otherwise they are subject to dismissal. Naturally this system has the effect of bringing into the party ranks a number of conservative, old-fashioned Chinese intellectuals who have little sympathy with revolutionary aims. Then the Kuomintang is much less exacting than the Russian Communist party in its political and social entrance requirements. The Russian Communist party recruits the majority of its rank-and-file members from the manual workers, admits intellectuals cautiously and sparingly, and absolutely bars merchants and traders from membership; but admission to the Kuomintang, according to Mr. Dalin, is open on pretty much the same terms to merchant, student worker, and peasant. Revolutionary China, on the other hand, does not seem to have developed anything comparable with the Soviets which in Russia fulfil the function of a bridge between the ruling Communist party and the non-party masses. The power in China, in name as well as in fact, seems to rest in the hands of the Kuomintang party.

Mr. Dalin describes the general ritual of Kuomintang party meetings. First, the whole audience rises and recites in chorus the political testament of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Then after the regular business of the meeting is disposed of there is again mass declamation of the most popular revoultionary and Nationalist slogans. Mr. Dalin states that during the last five years a noteworthy change has come over the Chinese workers' demonstrations. The old religious customs, the display of lions' heads, the beating of drums to drive away evil spirits, have been abandoned; they have been replaced by musical orchestras and banners with slogans.

THE CROWN Co.
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS.
Railway Insurance and Steamer Claims Collectors.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS & GENERAL AGENTS.
HEAD OFFICE:—Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Mandvi, Bhendi Bazaar, Kalbadevi, Thakurdwar, Grant Road and Parel.

For your HEALTH'S sake,—purify your BLOOD
Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & ease.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
The Perfect and most valuable remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
Thomas Wilkinson
Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES, SLIGHTLY USED, BUT GOOD AS NEW,---ONLY DOL. 6.

In a not very large city in Ohio is the national headquarters of the Widows' and Widowers' Club of America, a highly successful organisation, whose object is the replacement of lost and lamented husbands and wives, with satisfactory new ones.

This club confirms and puts into practical use the discovery of the late Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "poetess of passion," who stated that a broken heart caused by the death of a matrimonial partner, is really mostly broken habit.

It has often been observed that the widow or widower who takes the bereavement most to heart and weeps the hardest is usually soonest remarried. Many have thought that this implied hypocrisy or at least fickleness, but Mrs. Wilcox, studied the phenomenon and concluded that it indicated nothing of the kind. That astute observer of matrimonial complexities found that husbands and wives in order to get along well have to adjust their lives around each other with great care. As soon as a successful life pattern has been worked out they stick to it and it becomes a habit that is soon second nature indeed.

Death smashes the life pattern and forces the survivor in the empty home to break his habits and make new adjustments at every turn, a nerve racking experience. When a pet cat or even canary dies its owner feels so badly that he almost invariably vows never to have another. This vow he usually and wisely breaks and finds to his surprise and delight how quickly the newcomer fills the void in his heart or really habit.

There are plenty of animal stores where one can replace most any kind of household pet right out of stock, but until Mrs. Nelle Brook Stull, president and founder of the Widows' and Widowers' Club, took hold of the matter there was no practical and efficient way to quickly replace the more important human pet. Mrs. Stull believes and her experience confirms it, that a widow's second husband should be a widower, the more inconsolable the better. The more he grieves over his lost mate the more he feels the need and will appreciate his new one.

For a widower to remarry with "scandalous haste" is really a compliment to his first wife, according to this matrimonial expert, to whom it proves that the "late lamented" is so genuinely lamented that he must have a substitute right away. Husbands and wives, on the other hand, who do not become almost unbreakable habits to each other, need only a small impulse to reach the divorce court. To them death is only a sort of natural and respectable divorce, and the survivor may get along nicely without a second spouse.

A most illuminating discovery, proved by Mrs. Stull's thousands of letters, is that it is not true that gentlemen prefer blondes. Gentlemen who have never married may prefer them, but widowers who have had experience call for brunettes.

"Blondes marry earlier and more often than their brunette sisters," says Mrs. Stull, "because they catch the male eye and are more energetic vamps and gogetters. Also they are not so particular because they take marriage somewhat 'on approval,' with the mental reservation to send the husband back if he does not suit. The brunette is slow, thoughtful and almost overcautious sometimes in selecting her mate because she wants to be sure for she is building in her mind a lifetime home. While she is still pondering, the quick-acting blonde often snatches the man away. The brunette distrusts and fears the blonde, but in the long run she gets the better of her.

"When death or divorce leaves the brunette alone in the world it is true tragedy for she has taken her married life seriously and really made her husband part of most all her daily thoughts and acts. She is frantic at the loss and can't adjust herself to it, and her second marriage may come with startling suddenness.

"But with the blonde the broken home is often not much more than it is to the house cat, who finding it empty, walks daintily down the street to another one which she has had in mind for some time. She is looking for a house more than a home.

"For this reason more brunette widows are seeking to fill the void in their lives than are blonde relicts, who either feel in no hurry to give up their freedom again or have already had their eye on the next man for some time. Therefore it is fortunate that husbands are observant enough to realise which type of woman gives them real home. I want to say that this is only a general rule and, of course, has exceptions. There are brunettes with a blonde soul and vice versa.

"The romances and the bereavements of the average worthy American do not get into the newspapers, but sorrows and heart yearnings of the wealthy and the distinguished are the different from those less prominent. The enormously wealthy widow of Horace Dodge, the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer, exemplifies the loneliness of the less distinguished members of my club. And what could be more interesting than her recent marriage to Hugh Dillman, the penniless actor?

"Mr. Chauncey Depew, the well-known New York financier, illustrates my point that remarrying does not shorten a widower's life. He is still vigorously active at the age of ninety-three, a though his second wife is much younger than himself.

"The very attractive and twice divorced Mrs. James Burke Roche Batony is a blonde, and is in no hurry to give up her freedom again—illustrating my point that more brunette widows make haste to remarry that blondes.

"Some men, and a few women, seem to make matrimony a confirmed habit, and if they kept on living indefinitely would presumably still continue taking on new matrimonial partners. Mr. De Wolf Hopper is now enjoying life with his sixth wife—and why not?"

By putting lonesome widows in touch with grieving widowers, Mrs. Stull has added to the comfort and happiness of both. but she has done more than that for her own sex. She has actualy prolonged the women's lives. Life insurance companies have learned that wife a woman has a greater expectation of life than a man and a married woman greater than an old maid, a widow, unless she remarries, has less even than a man of her age. For some reason remarrying does not lengthen a widower's life, but, at least, it does not shorten it.

Mrs. Stull reading, sorting and cardindexing her innumerable letters, gets thousands of proposals by mail because all her clients, male and female have the impression that she is a widow and the men justly suspect that she is a prize. If the president accepted them all she would easily be the most bigamous woman in the world. But they have no chance because she has a home and husband of her own who is informed every evening, how many men in the course of the day have asked to marry his wife. However, he does not worry—she has a brunette soul.

The club does not advertise and its members hear of it from others to whom it has brought consolation. The news has spread by word of mouth around the world and she has had to have letters translated from every language except Japanese and Chinese. The initiation fee is six dollars and makes you a member for life unless you remarry. The moment you say: "I do" to the minister you are automatically out of the organization. But you may join again if death or even divorce makes you a widower or widow once more.

People who are still married but uneasy and looking around to do better, sometimes try to join. This is against the rules and draws a rather curt reply from the president and founder who abhors divorce. For a while single persons who had never been married were also excluded but recently Mrs. Stull has taken pity on them and decided to let in any single person of any age whose letters convince her that the candidate is lonesome and serious

However, Mrs. Stull prefers the widower and the widow. She knows what they want even better than they know, and when they get it are willing to make some effort to keep it.

Height, weight, age, financial condition and tastes all go into her cards and also there is the photograph. There is an additional index in Mrs. Stull's mind where intuition mixed with experience tells her that certain pairs will or won't fit, regardless of the cards. There is a widow in Maine and a widower in California whom she feels certain would be delighted with each other but hesitates to introduce because of the prohibitive carfare. She is waiting in hopes of finding candidates with less milage between them.

Probably, Mrs. Stull's most aristocratic client is Prince Paul Salvatore, who has first claim on the throne of Poland if ever again Poland takes a king. He is financially embarrassed but his records are good. He lives now in Liverpool, England, is an essayist and playwright. Mrs. Stull says he wants a wife with ample financial means, abte to establish a court after the manner of the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, King Manual of Portugal, the Duke of Orleans and other nobility without governing connections.

Prince Paul's wife must become a Roman Catholic, agree not to seek a divorce and conform in all things to the traditions to which he was reared.

Mrs. Stull does not care for royalty, particularly. She describes them as "too fussy". Give her plain Americans, whose hearts are right but out of tune.

Here are some of the odds and ends of facts Mrs. Stull mentioned as she looked over her records.

"My oldest male member is 84. I have ten women who are 76. The youngest man is 20, the youngest girl 19. Professional members include lawyers, actors, doctors judges, musicians a professor of ceramics(and others in every line of work. Occasionally I have a complaint—one old lady in an Ohio town, 69 years old, made a big complaint because she joined the club on Tuesday, and had asked me to send a man down to marry her so she could be moved out on Friday as her rent was due on that date.

"When no man appeared, I received an indignant letter. That woman must think that I keep parts of husbands in stock and put them together, like a prescription at a drug store, while you wait."

Here is a typical letter from a Los Angeles widow:

"Mrs. Nelle Stull

"President Widows' and Widowers' Club of America,

"Writer is a good looking widow of middle life, 5 ft. 6 in. tall, fair active and energetic, very erect, with good style and education. Blue eyes. Have been a widow nearly three years. Have been very wealthy but lost fortune following the war and have but a moderate income remaining. Full of life and pep. Have travelled much, lived nicely and always gone in best social circles. Have a daughter 20 years old who will soon be independent as she is completing her college education.

"I came here nearly three years ago and love it but have never met an eligible man. Have had several proposals but none that I would consider. Still I am so lonely that being of a domestic nature, loving a nice home, would like to marry again, if I could find the right man. But he would have to be of independent means clever, educated, energetic and companionable. I have never yet met such a man, foot-loose, they all seem to be married.

"I am perfectly healthy. Do you know any man who would appreciate such a lady? The loneliness is almost more than I can bear."

Mrs. Stull gave a prosperous widower the address of a widow who had written her of two dreary years of hotels and of light house-keeping in boarding houses. She was actually considering suicide and quoted a verse from the fine old hymn:

"Beyond the laughing and the weeping,
Beyond the faint heart's feeble beating,
I will be soon."

Evidently this romance is progressing nicely, because the other day Mrs. Stull received a card from the lady, on which she had written the following hopeful parody:

"Beyond the dusting and the sweeping,
Beyond hotels and light house-keeping,
I will be soon."

There is the right man somewhere for any kind of woman and a woman to follow the right man anywhere, even on the most unpromising jobs. There are women, and not necessarily old and homely ones either, who care nothing for moving pictures and social intercourse and actually like to help their husbands run a lonely lighthouse, hemmed in all winter by grinding ice, through which, if it is lucky, a government tender manages to force its way with supplies once a month.

Mrs. Stull believes that a widower is usually pretty docile and well trained by his previous wife and will trot along meekly enough in double harness if the new wife will only manage him right. So the president of the club often gives her feminine clients a little typewritten advice in which the following paragraph appear:

"Many a wife has wondered why her husband went astray, when the truth of the matter is, she has sent him to the arms of another woman herself.

"It is a settled fact that the man must do the courting before marriage, but the woman must do it afterwards. Husbands are human beings, you know, and need sympathy, love and a great deal of petting now and then the same as the wives do, and if they don't get it at home, they are likely to get it away from home. It is merely a question of time.

"Once in a while, but not often a good man will go on loving a hard hearted selfish wife, will love her for years, perhaps, his whole aim just to please her or trying to please her, for it is often impossible.

"Sometimes good women are the hardest creatures in the world to live with. They may be faithful, they may be martyrs, and at the same time may be scolds, prudes naggars, cry babies gossips halfwits, even untruthful, and to live with them may be a terrible experience or at any rate an awful bore.

"Being virtuous may be one of the most necessary things in a perfect wife, but it is not by any means the only thing that will keep your husband home nights and enjoy the home."

MUSLIMS AND JOINT ELECTORATES

CONDITIONS REASONABLE.

MUZZFFARPUR, April 8.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India regarding the Muslim proposal to establish joint electorate, Maulana Shafee Daudi, M.L.A., said the conditions attached to the proposal by the Muslims were reasonable. It was he said no use expecting the Muslims to surrender to the Hindu majority. If the majority were in a just and reasonable mood they would have welcomed the Delhi proposals and cry halt to all reactionary elements. It was not a small matter to surrender to the rule of the majority when the majority had not emerged out of the narrow grorve in which it has unfortunately been living

Sind, he proceeded, "has been treated as separate province since the Congress became a living organisation. The Congress has recognised the geographical and linguistic basis as the standard for the formation of several units of our vast country. No one in India ever grudged this ambition of Sind. Now that Sind is seriously asking for powers to shape its own destiny according to the genius of the people inhabiting that part of the country, interested parties have started their propaganda against it. I hope men of foresight would be no party to this propaganda.

"As for Bengal and the Punjab, the Muslim majority is so negligible that any diminution of their number in the representative institutions would bring them down to state of equality with the minority community. Can any reasonable man suggest that Bengal and the Punjab must be so cut down as to bring the majority and the minority communities on the same level? It is enough for me to say in the end that I have every hope in the statesmanship and leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who will not allow this opportunity to slip and even in his retirement in the sanitorium he will lend all his support to the solution of this knotty problem.—Free Press.

REFORMS IN CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

IMPORTANT CHANGES AFFECTED.

CALCUTTA, April 10.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Parliament, Prof. B. B. Roy moved a resolution that "This House supports the Vice-Chancellor in his endeavours at reforming the Calcutta University."

In moving the resolution, he said it arose out of the hostility of a group against the Vice-Chancellor personally and on the grounds of his policy and on account of a campaign carried on against him. In explaining the cause of this antagonism, he reviewed the history of the University during the Mukerjee dominance from 1907 till lately and said that although marked by energy and vigour, and a certain amount of constructive activity, its grave defects were excessive centralisation of the administration amounting virtually to one man's rule, disproportionate attention to the Post-graduate department, lowering of the examination standards in the Under-graduate classes in order to attract students to the Post-graduate classes and to find money for their support. There was most objectionable pluralism in many departments in the matter offices with power concentrating in one place. All the opposition was hounded out with the result several educationists were driven out.

WORK OF THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Prof. Roy continued that although Prof. Jadunath Sirkar had put in only eight months' service he had carried out important reforms already. He had the double advantage of being the first teacher Vice-Chancellor and the first whole-time man in the high office. He held that his appointment to the post was better than of a four thousand rupee High Court Judge with "little leisure, less energy and least inside knowledge of the University." He next discussed the various charges brought against the University and said the charges made at the Legislative Council regarding officialism were wicked and mendacious. The constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate remained the same as before with less officials now and same non-official predominance. Mr. Sirkar had fought down pluralism in many departments and he was grappling with the question of examination scandals. These measures, Prof. Roy said, were widely supported by the public and the Swarajists' refusal to vote in favour of the censure motion in the Council was proof of it. What had really happened was that the opinion of a large number of the members of the public and some officials which had been kept down perforce was asserting itself. He had little sympathy with inefficient mercernary schools and referred to the salutary effect of disaffiliation of some of the schools under the University.

In conclusion, Prof. Roy dealt with the reforms awaiting the Vice-Chancellor in three directions. The Post-graduate department had to be run less extravagantly, more attention had to be paid to the Undergraduate education and the University will have to relieve itself of the burden of control over the Secondary Education. All these, he said required a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and since the present Vice-Chancellor had taken no retrograde steps except perhaps the disturbance which has caused to certain vested interests, there was no reason why he should not be supported.—Free Press.

THE WEATHER.

Simla, Apr. 10.

The depression over Rajputana yesterday has rapidly moved eastwards to Orissa and caused extensive dust or thunderstorms in northwest India, United Provinces and Southeast Bengal. Shallow low pressure area still persists over Sind. Numerous thunderstorms are again reported from Tenasserim.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and Punjab hills and local in Arakan, Assam, Southeast Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab plains, Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, and Bihar. The chief amounts are Victoria Point three quarters of inch, Bhamo and Sibsagar a quarter, Gauhati a half, Silchar one and half, Cox's Bazar three quarters, Chittagong three, Darbhanga quarter, Lucknow half, Meerut, Roorkee and Mussoorie quarter, Simla half, Dalhousie and Murree three quarters, Montgomery half, Lahore and Dras quarter and Sonamarg one.

Forecast: Decrease along the western Himalays and in the Punjab plains and increased in Northeast India.—A. P.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENT

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP'S LIFE STORY.

SIDELIGHTS IN REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

It is no pleasant duty to make a self-advertisement of one's self, but a constant traveller knows by experience that it is unavoidable to introduce one's self in a new country. United States of North America are not entirely new to me. I visited these vast regions as early as 1907, when I travelled round the world for the first time with my wife. But it is an old story, half forgotten. Again in the year 1922 when I travelled for the second time round the world and I crossed the American Continent through Mexico, I touched the States at San Francisco. However it was not sufficient to bring me in touch with the peoples of this great Continent. This time, on my third journey round our globe, I have made up my mind to thrust myself on the American public, I do it with no personal motive. I have to do it in the interest of my cause! I am travelling through the United States with a definite purpose. I have come to present the religion of Love. But in case you do not know something about the speaker, you may not pay the necessary attention to his words. This fact makes me speak about myself. With this introduction Raja Mahendra Pratap proceeds to state his life history in the "Himalayan Times."

BIRTH.

To begin my life-story I may say that I was born on or about the 1st of December 1886 at Mursan, U.P., India. I was born as the third son of Raja Ghanishiam Singh Bahadur of Mursan, but soon after I was adopted according to Brahminic laws by Raja Harnarain Singh Sahib of Hathras as his son and heir. I was educated at the Mahomedan—Anglo-Oriental College of Aligarh. I married a younger sister of H. H. the Maharajah of Jhind in Punjab, India.

In the year 1908, I seriously began to think that it was useless to have all that property for myself which I possessed, I thought that it would be better that I gave up everything for the Nation and I just took a certain sum per month for me and my family's maintenance. Our family laws, however, allowed me to give up only one half of my property as the other half was considered to belong to children. So I gave up half of my possessions consisting of villages and houses, etc. and founded a Technical Collage at Brindaban (India) under the name: "Prem Mahavidyalaya" meaning the great School of Love. This institution is still going on.

After that I started and myself edited two Indian newspapers in the interest of humanity. Again, I travelled in Europe and visited technical institutions with a view to improve the one founded by me in India.

FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM

In the year 1914, just after the outbreak of war I thought that we could profitably utilize Germany's help in freeing India from the British yoke. With some such thoughts, after consultation of my friends, I came to Europe, first, with a view to study the situation of war.

When I was in Switzerland I got an invitation from the German Government, through the India Committee of Berlin to visit Germany. I had long conversations with some Foreign Office people. In the end it was decided that I would go to Afghanistan on an Indo-German Turkish Mission. The Kaiser gave me his personal letter to the King of Afghanistan. Along with my friends and colleagues I arrived at Constantinople. Here also I was received by the Sultan and had conversations with Enver Pasha and Talat Pasha, etc. We went via Baghdad and crossed the whole of Persia in carriages and on horse-back. We rode over the high Hazra of Central Afghanistan and arrived at Kabul, the capital, on the 2nd October, 1915. We wanted that Afghanistan should declare war on the British in India. The King of Afghanistan was very kind to us but he did not find it possible to declare war on the English, specially when he had no direct connection with Turkey and Germany.

I remained in Afghanistan up to February, 1918. During this time I travelled through the famous valleys of Badakhsan and Wakham and went up to the roof of the World—the Pamirs.

IN RUSSIA.

In the early part of 1918, I travelled through Russia for the first time. I met Mr. Trotsky at Petrograd. I was allowed to cross the border to the Kaiser and delivered to him the reply sent by the King of Afghanistan. I proceeded to Turkey, I could see the Sultan for the second time. I gave him also the reply of the King to his letter.

Now as I could not quite agree with the Central Powers' programme about the East I retired from my political activity and took up quarters at Budapest and began to preach the Word of Love. It was in summer 1918.

I could not continue long my work. Revolutions after revolutions broke out. I went to Switzerland for a while. Here I received the news that the late King of Afghanistan was murdered and that his third son—the present King Ameer Amanullah Khan had ascended the throne.

IN GERMANY.

I went to Germany. Here I further heard that Afghanistan had declared war on England. This set me once again rolling towards Afghanistan. Using some time cart and some time aeroplane and train I reached Moscow and met Lenin. As best as I could, I arrived at Kabul on the 12th December, 1919. The war was over. The English were obliged to recognize the full independence of Afghanistan. Afghanistan got what she wanted. She had no more reason to live on bad terms with the British, her neighbours in India.

WITH THE AFGHANS.

The new King of Afghanistan knew me and considered me as his friend since my last visit to the country. He was therefore, very kind towards me. He very kindly entrusted me with a special mission to China, Tibet, Japan, etc. An Afghan was sent withme. We went over the Pamirs to Tashkurghan, the Chinese frontier town near the meeting point of four Empires. The British Consul-General at Kashghar made all the difficulties he could against me. The Chinese were very kind towards me but they could not help me in the face of the British opposition. I delivered the royal letter for the President of China to the frontier officials and returned to Afghanistan. After one year when I was already in communication with the Chinese Governor of Urumchi I went once again over the Pamirs and tried to proceed towards Tibet. Now the British authorities sent some troops against me and even on the proper Chinese soil. However, the Chinese authorities informed me in time and we retreated.

At this time some Russian soldiers were going from their Pamir post to Andijan and Tashkent. We travelled with them across the whole Pamir via Karakul. On the way we had to fight against robbers and once through a mistake exchanged hundreds of bullets with another Russian detachment.

In the meantime the work which I was to do was finished by H. E. General Mahomed Wali Khan, I gave up my mission and quite alone travelled to Europe. Now on a diplomatic passport I travelled via Mexico to Japan and China, I occupied myself with an Afghan and humanitarian propaganda in those countries.

FROM PEKING TO URGA.

In the summer of 1923 I travelled from Peking to Urga and thence via Siberia and Moscow back to Kabul. I stayed one year in the capital of Afghanistan. I received ten thousand rupees from the government for my travelling expenses and got the permission to devote some time purely to my private ideas about religion, politics and society.

I am now a private man, serving the cause of humanity. And with the object of the service of mankind. I have come to the United States of America and with the same object I shall go over to Japan. Further God knows better.

I have also adopted Christian and Islamic names, so that, my name of Hindu religion may not stand as a barrier between me and the other sections of our common human family, and they are Moses, Peter, Mahomed Pir etc.

ADVANCE INDIA.

(Continued from page 6).

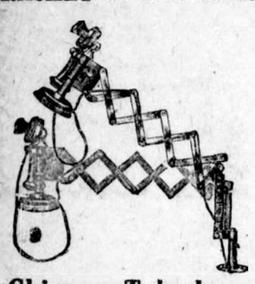
of the nation. If you are ultra nervous in this regard, insist on a further precaution—a specified majority for validly making any change in such matters. On the same plan, all these matters which are to-day excluded from the province of the Assembly in legislation, or which require a prior sanction of the Governor-General for mere discussion or ventilation on the floor of the house, might be very well vested in the houses of legislature, and regulated by the rules of procedure and business made by themselves. Mr. Speaker would then not have to ask the sanction of the Viceroy if the question of the despatch of troops to China should be discussed on the floor of the House; he would decide such matters off his own bat. What is made by them can be altered or amended by them; and what can be altered and amended by one's own authority would never appear like a thorn in one's side. The challenge, now implicit in every one of those provisions and regulations which define and restrict the powers and functions of the Indian Legislature, will then be a thing of the dead and buried past; and it would be to nobody's interest,—monomaniacs and professional hacks excepted—to take up such delicate questions merely for the fun of the tilting and tourney cussing. Responsibility induces responsibility; power brings moderation, sobriety, sweet reasonableness; and so, all the ills which are likely to be paraded by the critics of the demand for a veritable step forward in the next revision of our constitution may be answered by saying; trust the people, and you will be astounded to learn how much they deserve the trust.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
OF TEMPLES & PALACES.
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ORIGINAL FIRM
of
OCULISTS and OPTICIANS.
DINSHAW M.
DASTOOR & Co.,
By Special Appointment
to
H E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad,
G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore
G. C. S. I., G. B. E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur,
G. C. S. I. G. C I E, G. C. V. O.
Established 1890

71, Esplande Road, Near Currency Bank and Opposite Bombay Club, Fort.
Daily Consultations of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Royal London Moorfields' Ophthalmic Hospital and that of Mr. N. R. Dastoor, F. S. M. C., F. I. O. F. N. A. O. (London) who has just returned from England having gained highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics available in Great Britain.
rates are very moderate and our work prompt and accurate.
Plea e note our address carefully and d not mix us up with firms of similar nam

YOUR TELEPHONE
Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.
Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and
keep your Desk absolutely clear of it.
Impossible ! NO.
The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
170, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY,
Tel grams: "Chiphone." Telephone No. "24963".

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhon/Bomby

That needless pain.

Don't let it continue ! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery ? Why not seek the cause ?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing backache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, *and • preventing*, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder. •

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

TERRIBLE BLOW TO WORKERS' LIBERTIES

"Nawa Kal" in a forcible leader on the newly introduced Trades Unions Bill, strongly criticises the attitude of the conservative party towards the working-class of Great Britain. The journal points out that Mr. Baldwin's ministry is at loss to know, how to deal with the difficult problems of preserving peace, keeping the British masses contented on ever-decreasing wages, ensuring the profits of the British capitalists and all this in the face of a veritable war with China. In the opinion of the journal, it is a state of panic, bewilderment, fright and funk that drives the blue-blooded British aristocracy and plutocracy to propose a measure to deprive the workers of their hard-earned rights of general and sympathetic strikes, on which depends the present political power that they have won.

PRESERVE WORKING-CLASS UNITY.

"Kamkari" takes up the same question in its leading article and warns all the sections in the British Labour movement not to lose sight of the most important principle, viz., the preservation of united front against all capitalist attacks, whether coming from the Conservative Party or the Liberal Party. The paper particularly warns the Moderate elements in the Labour movement represented by Messrs. Macdonald, Clynes, Henderson and others. While discussing the theory of the origin and necessity of legislation like the one under consideration, it says that State as it obtains to-day is merely the machine in the hands of the ruling-class of Great Britain, that is anxious to maintain its grip over the exploited workers, the masses of that country. The journal agrees with Mr. Saklatvalla, who in his lecture at the Congress House on the first day of the National Week said, that if the Bill gets through the House of Commons as it is, it may be considered a blessing in disguise, as it is bound to strengthen the working-class solidarity and bring the advent of Communism nearer in Great Britain.

SAMBHAJI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY.

"Bhala," a Poona Nationalist journal, pays glowing tribute to the memory of the great Mahratta martyr, Shri Chhatrapati Sambhaji, who stood the great possible favours and the most terrible frowns of Aurangzeb but who did not give up his religion. The journal uses hyperbolical language to depict the glory of this historic personage and places him even above the great Shivaji and exhorts the Mahrattas to keep his memory ever-green by following his example of laying down one's own life even in the cause of one's own religion. It congratulates Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C., on starting the celebration of Sambhaji's death anniversary at Tulapur.

CRIMINAL PATIENCE OF HINDUS.

"Udaya" of Amraoti fully endorses the views that Mr. M. S. Aney expressed at the joint conference of the Hindu Sabha and Social Congress, recently held at Morshi in Berar. Mr. Aney said that the patience and the contentment, which the Hindus show in spite of their miserable social and economic condition and the stage of impotency they have reached is highly reprehensible; it is criminal. The Hindus must change their customs and ways of living to suit the new times and must understand that social reform did not mean merely widow remarriage and female education. It did include these, but it also meant emancipation from economic slavery of the masses of the country and provision of good food, enough clothing, opportunity for intellectual development and enough liesure to develop art and culture for all and not a chosen heaven-born few.

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"Kesari" in an ably written and informing article on the Sandhurst Committee report, expresses its keen resentment and indignaion at the niggardliness, which in its opinion is a special feature of the report, summing up the attitude of an average Britisher towards an Indian in regard to military matters. The journal summarily dismisses the bogey of the unfitness of Indians for military careers and proves to the hilt, that but hundred years before, enough young men from all parts of India took up military careers, and there is no reason why it should not happen now, if only there are opportunities. The paper concludes with the grave warning that when Indianisation has been accepted as the general policy in all other departments, the military department cannot remain a close preserve of the Britisher and it is not to the interest of the British Empire itself that discontent should continue to smoulder among educated Indians.

HUNGRY MEN GROW ANGRY.

"Prabodh" of Dhulia writes a studied and considered article on the miserable condition of the debt-ridden agriculturists, in which it says that the total debt of the Indian peasant amounts to six hundred crores of rupees. The Bombay Presidency is steeped in the mire of debt. It would not take very long for a catastrophy to come, once the people grow paupers. The Government should understand the point of the English proverb that a hungry people do not take long to be angry and beware betimes.

GANDHIJI'S IDEAL.

"Swatantra Hindustan" of Amraoti, explaining the aims of Gandhism says "the true meaning of Gandhiji's efforts at reduring the wants of man is, that human intellect should comprehend in what is contained true happiness. To be more plain and straight, Mahatma Gandhi wants to demolish the present monster tendency of deifying rank materialism and to reinstate in its place the noble and sublime cult of spiritualism."

BIRKENHEAD'S BOAST.

"Yugantar" of Khamgaon replies Lord Birkenhead in a spirited manner. It asks, does the noble lord want to know what would happen to India, if the Britisher left these shores for good? If he wants to get it proved to himself, let them all start bag and baggage by the next mail-steamer and experience for themselves, whether India after all outlives that great exodus or melts down in the Indian Ocean!

POLITICS AND KHADDAR.

"Belgaum-Samachar" exhorts all to wear Khaddar, whether or not it is indicative of a particular brand of politics, closely following the argument of Mr. Mahadeo Desai, who wrote in "Young India," on this question, the paper asks, which nation-building movement, whether social, economic or industrial is not a political movement in the ultimate analysis? Those who are convinced that Khaddar has at least some little use to our poor countrymen should simply stick to it, not caring what politics, it represents.

CONDEMNATION OF SHUDDHI.

"Hunter" of Kolhapur says that Shuddhi is a one-sided movement. It is a movement of those vainglorious and conceited people, who profess Hinduism and stick to a mere phrase. Blow for blow is their aim and that only makes for unrest in the country. It creates disunity, encourages bigotry and leads to chaos and dispeace. Any movement having conversion and proselytisation as its aims is bound to have these defects in it.

THE MUSLIM PROPOSALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The resolution regarding mixed electorate for selecting Muslim representatives in the various Councils has created a sensation and is being very seriously considered by responsible bodies throughout the country. It is claimed by Mr. Jinnah and his party that unless the representatives of the Muslim community be elected by the Hindus and Muslims combined, the election will have the flavour of communalism. What India wants is genuine nationalism. Will they not agree with me when I go a step further and say, that unless and until the representation of the various communities be altogether abolished, India cannot claim to have achieved nationalism. Whether Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Parsees, all Indians should claim to be Indians and Indians only. There should not be any need for proportionate representation of the various communities, much less the necessity of giving them special protection by raising the number of their representatives. When that day comes, India will be a free country and soon be a power. But the day has yet to come.

"Meri adheli na bhalio" Have mixed electorates, on condition that Sindh is turned into an independet Province, and the North Western Frontier Provinces are given the same franchise as the other Provinces of India. Why the condition? Perhaps to give the Muslims of some provinces power to do as they like; and for what reasons? Dilation on this point cannot raise India and the Indians in the eyes of the world. These are mere tactics, but they are found necessary simply because the day "has not yet come."

What I cannot understand is the attitude of Mr. Jinnah's and Mr. Kelkar's friends, the Congresswallas. They have jumped at the proposal of eating the fruits but the seeds also. They want to swallow for fear the Muslims sow them to advantage. The resolutions passed at Poona are nothing to be surprised at. They very graciously accept the mixed electorates, but refuse the other items of the Jinnah Co.'s programme. Not satisfied with this, they say that the few extra seats allotted to the minorities should also be cut down. The rat will be quite safe in the charge of the honest cat; but it must also turn itself into a mouse.—Yours, etc.,

ALIMAHOMED G. HUSEIN.

PANDIT MOTILAL & CONGRESS PARTY

INSIDIOUS ATTEMPT TO OUST HIM FROM LEADERSHIP

The "Tribune" writes:—

We have no sympathy with the deliberate, persistent and to some extent insidious attempt which Mr. B. G. Horniman has been making to outst Pandit Motilal Nehru from the leadership of the Congress party ever since the Pandit threw up the brief for the Maharaja of Nabha. The Pandit may have his faults. We have ourselves not spared him when he has seemed to us to go wrong, as he did, for instance, in his famous quarrel with Mr. Kelkar. But without a doubt, he towers head and shoulders above every other member of his party both in his general ability and in his capacity for leadership. Indeed, the manner in which he had conducted himself as leader of the Swaraj party in the Assembly for the first two years had won for him the sincere and wholehearted admiration of both friends and foes. If he fell off from that high standard in the third year it was as much his misfortune as his fault. Genius has in all ages been the scape-goat of the generations, and we are not sure that any one of his many critics would, in the Pandit's place, have given a better account of himself than 'he' did. Of one thing we are certain. There is nothing in the record of the man whom Mr. Horniman and his friends would put in the Pandit's place to inspire the hope that he would be more successful as leader of the Swaraj Party than the Pandit has been.

30 Years' Reputation
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
AYURVEDASRAMAM.
THE ONLY HOUSE
For
PLAGUE
And
CHOLERA
REMEDIES.
Apply for a Free Catalogue.
151, Govindappanaick St.G.-T. MADRAS

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER" CASE.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOUR OF BERNARD SHAW

Judgment was given for Mr. Bernard Shaw in the film action before Mr Justice Eve in the Chancery Division in "Mail Week."

Incidentally it was stated by Mr. Shaw's counsel, Mr. Gover, K.C., that between £15,000 and £32,000 had been offered to Mr Shaw for the film rights of "Arms and the Man."

The action was brought by Mr. Justice Levison, of Los Angeles, California who sought an injunction restraining Mr. Shaw from stating that any film entitled "The Chocolate Soldier," or based on the operetta of that name, would infringe his copyright.

Plaintiff also claimed that by virtue of a letter from Mr. Shaw's secretary, Miss Paitch, and the licence contained in it, he was entitled to produce the film, "The Chocolate Soldier" provideed that no use was made of any quotation from "Arms and the Man" or of Mr. Shaw's name.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that if he were to read in the cold atmosphere of that court the librette of "The Chocolate Soldier" the judge would see how ridiculous would be any suggestion that Mr. Shaw wrote it.

Mr. Justice Eve: But not to a Californian backwoodsman or a miner. He would say, "A very good chap the writer of this. I think it is very funny." Then he would by-and-by become a millionaire and an influential person and he would go about saying "My friend, Bernard Shaw, wrote the "Chocolate Soldier.'" (Laughter.) That is the unfortunate thing that goes on because this has been treated as a travesty of the greater work. Mr. Shaw's view is that the association of the name with the film will bring the matter nearer him than he wishes it to do.

The judge added that the plaintiff made a pilgrimage to Adelphi-terrace to clear up a doubt in his mind as to Mr. Shaw's connection with the operetta. Why Mr. Shaw should have gone out of his way to tell him what his legal rights were the judge did not know.

This concluded the plaintiff's case and the judge asked Mr. Gover if he would call any evidence. Counsel replied that he did not think it necessary, but Mr. Shaw personally felt that he would like to go into the box.

The judge: He is a rare avis in that way (laughter) either as to the box or the dock. Certainly, if he wishes to do so.

Mr. Gover: Mr. Shaw does not wish you to think he is afraid of going into the box and standing by his letter.

The judge: So I understand. He is asserting it to-day and is prepared to stand or fall by it.

Mr. Gover decided not to call any evidence and submitted that the action should be dismissed.

The judge said nothing had transpired in the course of the hearing which led him to modify the opinion he expressed at an early stage—that that action was not maintainable and that there was no cause of action underlying it. The action failed and must be dismissed with costs.

BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION

PREPARING FOR APPEAL TO COUNTRY IN A YEAR

Those who believe in the doctrine of "prepare for war and you will get war" must believe that an early General Election is inevitable, writes a political correspondent in the "Sunday news."

The Conservative party organisers, it is understood, are laying plans in readiness for a possible appeal to the country next spring.

Poor-law reform seems to forbode a Ministerial crisis which may well hasten the end of the present administration.

Party headquarters are at the moment considerably perturbed about this subject. A propaganda campaign against it has been lunched, and its supporters claim that two-thirds of the party are opposed to the measure.

This anti-Poor-law reform movement has resulted in indignant protests by the Minister of Health, who still adheres to his Bill, and it is credibly stated that, should majority of Ministers be found to reject the proposals. Mr. Neville, Chamberlain will tender his resignation.

It is understood that the Cabinet will try its first fall with Mr. Chamberlain this week.

There is much speculation as to whether the next General Election will be fought on the universal suffrage which it is believed the Government intends to concede.

An announcement of Government's decision is to be made to the House of Commons before Easter, and it is considered probable that, if the vote is given to women of 21 years, the necessary Bill will be introduced at the beginning of the new Session in the autumn and passed befor the following spring.

FREE 10-Day Tube Mail Coupon

Her Wonderful Teeth

Remove the dingy film that's clouding yours and you'll be surprised that your teeth are just as white and charming as any one's—*make this unique test*

HERE is a simple test that proves the truth that most of us have pretty teeth *without ever knowing we have*, or ever revealing it.

This is the reason:

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film. A film which absorbs discolorations and hides the natural color of your teeth.

Remove it and your teeth take on a new beauty. May be you have really beautiful teeth without realising it.

Film is charged, too, with most tooth troubles, it clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. Germs breed in it. And they, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

So, besides loss of tooth beauty, film is a serious danger to healthy teeth. You must remove and constantly combat it. It is ever present, ever forming.

Old-time dentifrices were unable to combat it successfully.

Protect the Enamel.
Pepsodent disintegreates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamal. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

Now modern science has discovered a new way. A new-type tooth paste called Pepsodent that acts to curdle film, then harmlessly to remove it. No soap or chalk, no harsh grit dangerous to enamel.

Mail the coupon for a 10-day tube free. Or, buy a full size tube at any druggist's to-day. See what beauty lies beneath the film on your teeth.

Pepsodent TRADE MARK
The New-Day Dentifrice

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

10-Day Tube FREE
AHMUTY & CO. LTD.,
Dept. 17-29, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to
Name.....
Address.....
Give full address. Write plainly. Only one tube to a family.

A Glorious Head of Hair thanks to KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Koko not only stops the hair from falling, it restores to it all its lost lustre, vitality and abundance. Although there may be other hair preparations obtainable, Koko is, we believe, the ONLY preparation for the hair which can offer all the following proof as to its effectiveness. (1) Koko has been used repeatedly and with beneficial results by members of three Royal Families (2) Koko is approved, recommended and certified harmless by many Doctors and Analysts. (3) Koko has been used by tens of thousands of the general public. (4) Koko has received. thousands of testimonials. (5) Koko has been on the market for 39 years and is to-day sold extensively in nearly every country throughout the world.

TRY KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS
Koko Shampoo Powders are the latest word in such preparations. Not only do they cleanse the hair thoroughly and leave it beautifully glossy and fluffy, but in addition they have a slight tonic effect upon the scalp. Most delightfully perfumed.

If you want a more beautiful head of hair, start using Koko stright away.

Obtainable from Chemists, Bazaars, etc. throughout India. Prices in England 1/6, 3/- and 5/6 per bottle.
Importing Agents: WALLACE D. HAWKES Agency.
Telegrams: Besmaye, Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Rangoon, Colombo.
KOKO-MARICOPAS CO. LTD., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

A Boon to Women

Horlick's Malted Milk gives invaluable service. It carries women successfully over the grave mental and bodily dangers of many critical periods of their lives. Horlick's strengthens the nervous and muscular systems. It makes new blood and invigorates the whole body

Made in a moment with hot or cold water

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK LTD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS & STORES

IN 4 SIZES

Digitized by the Department of Archives, Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Easy to Prepare

THERE are so many ways Quaker Oats may be used that it is not only a wonderful health food, but a great convenience as well.

Quaker Oats comes to you in tins ready to cook and serve. No heavy pounding, no cleaning, no delays, simply mix with the other ingredients required for the dish you wish to prepare, then cook.

Quaker Oats should form a part of the daily diet of everyone. It is equally beneficial to both young and old.

Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Address

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

669 *No human hands have touched Quaker Oats*

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (C), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !

Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to:— SWAN HOUSE
P. B. 508, P. T. MADRAS.

HIND SWARAJ
OR
INDIAN HOME RULE
BY
MAHATMA GANDHI

"In my opinion it is a book which can be put into the hands of child. It teaches the gospel of love in the place of that of hate. It replaces violence with self-sacrifice. It pits soul force against brute force. It has gone through several editions and I commend it to those who would care to read it."—Mr. Gandhi.

A new Popular Edition. Price As. 8, (Eight) To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 6.

GANDHI'S SPEECHES AND WRITINGS. 3rd Edn. Considerably enlarged with appreciations, and numerous portraits, Cloth bound, and indexed. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I.R." Rs. 2-8.

M. K. GANDHI: An Indian Patriot in Suth Africa. By Rev. Doke. With an introduction by Lord Aupthill. Price Re. 1. To Subscribers of "I.R." As. 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI. (A biography.) By R. M. Gray and M. C. Parekh, Rs. 2.

MAHATMA GANDHI. A sketch of his life and career with copious extracts from his speeches and writings. (Natesan's National Biographies Series), Price As. 4.

Gandhi's Letters on Indian Affairs: Price Re. 1-4. To subscribers of the "Indian Deview" Re. one.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review" edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical", send your name and address with a Four-anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review", Indian Rs. 5. (Five); Foreign Rs. 7-8 as. Subscription can commence from any month. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co
PUBLISHERS, GEORGE TOWN, MADRAS.

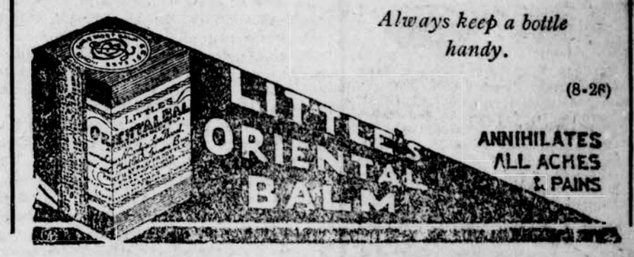
FEAR THE DISORDERED STOMACH!

That gnawing pain in the stomach or the griping sensation which comes from indigestion, usually makes for more serious complaints like Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and Cholera. At the first sign of disorder in the stomach go in for a dose of this reputed remedy.

HENRY'S COLIC CURE OMUM - CARPOOR

The strong elements composing this remedy at once correct the disorder and prevent its developments. It is sure and certain in a cure.

Always keep a bottle handy.



(8-28)

GROSSMITH'S
PHUL-NANA
The Fascinating Indian Regd.
PERFUME

An Exquisite and Lasting Fragrance.
ALL the enchantment of the mysterious East breathes in Phul-Nana.

PHUL-NANA FACE POWDER
is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.
PHUL-NANA TOILET CREAM
(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Sachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything,* and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription: Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY CHRONICLE

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES:—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS
and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8/-
MOFFUSIL 4/0/-

SINGLE COPY—ONE ANNA.

Restful Nights
mean vigorous days

Sleeplessness is a sign of nervous debility. You need not suffer from weakened nerves if only you take care to strengthen your system with Sanatogen. Sanatogen infuses into your nerve-cells phosphorus and albumin which build up new strength and energy.

In an entirely natural way Sanatogen will conquer your sleeplessness and its consequences—fatigue, listlessness and depression—and you will soon enjoy restful sleep and all-day fitness again.

Miss Norma Lorimer, the well-known authoress, writes:

"I tried it (Sanatogen), as I have tried so many other things when I have suffered from sleeplessness and general debility, without expecting it to do me much good. Therefore I am more than pleased to have found at last the ideal tonic."

Sanatogen banishes your nerve troubles, renews your blood, strengthens and builds up your system into a solid and permanent fabric of health.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food

At all chemists and stores.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'Swarajya'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian States Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

For Rates and particulars please write to
Manager, Swarajya,
Broadway, Madra

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchoordas.)

New York Futures

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening Market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to an part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.15 A.M. after midnight on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton markets as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Markets.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
870, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. Add. "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos. 23877, 23044.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.